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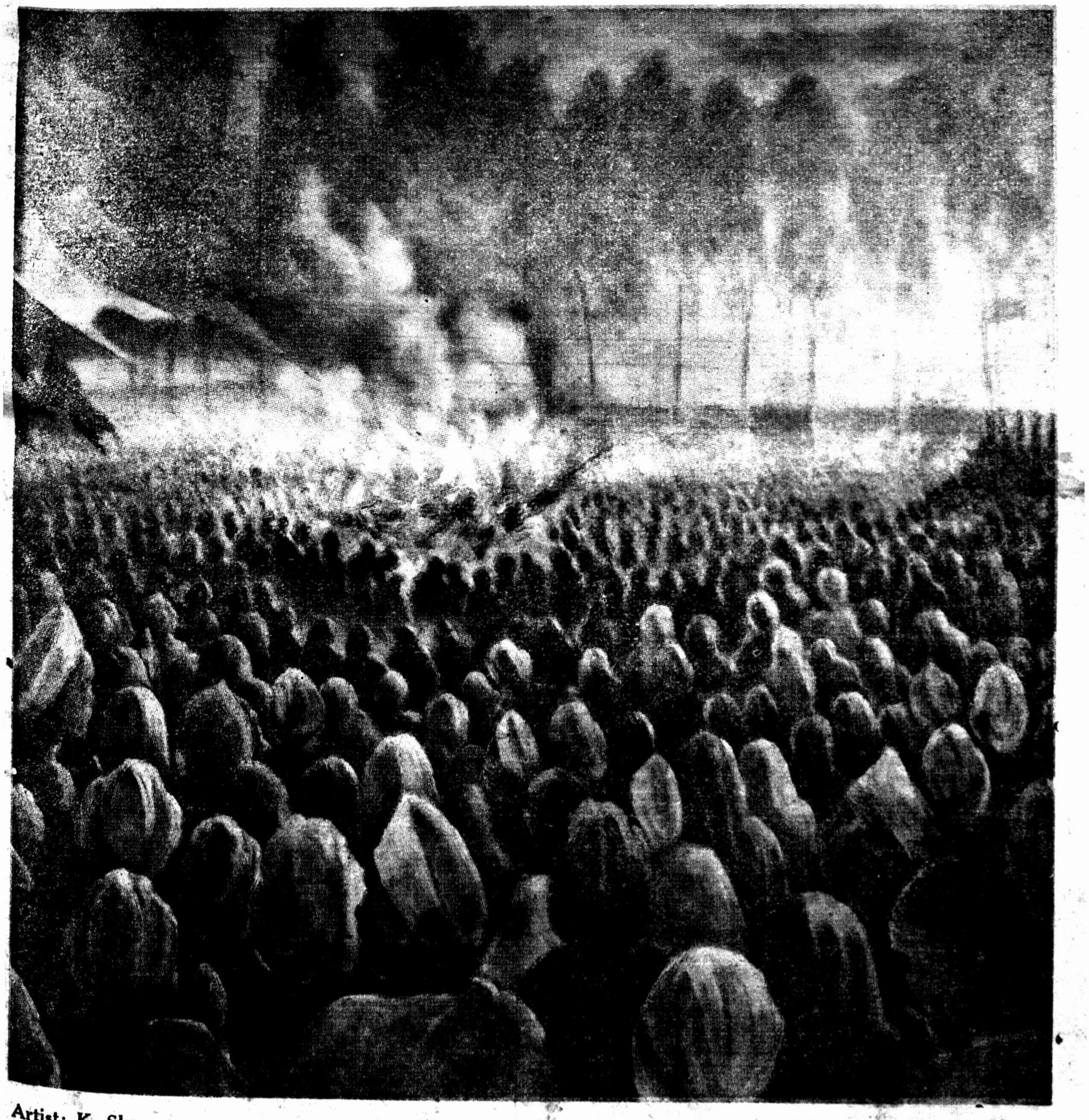
The Holy Fire

(Gandhiji's Cremation)



Artist: K. Shara

(See Note Overleaf)

A Famous American Journalist And Author, Who Hoped To Become Gandhiji's Disciple, Describes The Tragic End Of His Pilgrimage To India

(See Page 3)

Short Story

THE FAIR

By Ronald R. Smith

They threw O'Toole out of the fat lady's tent because he stuck a pin in her. He could have sworn she was wearing a blown-up rubber suit. She let out a sequeal like an offended elephant, so she must have been genuine all right. O'Toole knocked one of the attendants cold, but they tossed him out just the same and he had hobnail-boot marks on his left cheek for a week.

But O'Toole was happy: he had nine-tenths of a bottle of whisky in him and was glowing with love for all that was good in humanity and a hatred for all that was mean and wicked—such as bogus fat ladies or genuine fat ladies who looked bogus. It was a fine, warm night with the stars bright in the sky; the trampled grass smelled sweet; white lights were glittering and swirling everywhere and giant voices were singing of love and lack of it, and the crowd swayed back and forth through the fair ground, laughing and shouting. It was all as good as another half-bottle to O'Toole.

At the houp-la stall he spent twelve shillings to win a glass mouse. "It's a darlen." he said, "it's a darlen I shall put it on me chest of drawers with me silver-mounted rabbit's foot."

And thinking of his silver-mounted rabbits foot turned his mind to the tent of the gypsy. He said: "I want me fortune telling." I think I've got a darlen future comin' to me, a darlen future."

Teape said: "You haven't brains of a mentally retarded flea, O'Toole"

"I love all fleas. I am a brother to all fleas, the poor little souls. And now I'm going to have me future looked into."

According to the board outside Madame Slavengro's tent she was a past-mistress of the arts of Palmistry, Gyromancy, Oneiromacy and Crystallomancy.

"Did you ever see such darlen words,"O'Toole said. "Me future is an open book to an owd woman with a knowledge of such things."

We hung about outside the tent taking an occasional sip at Teape's flask. Squeals of delicious fright came from the helter-skelter and from the dark tent a low murmur.

Then O'Toole battled his way through the curtain and was out again.

"Listen." His eyes were ablaze with ardour. "Listen. You know the girl that pumps the water for the balls at the rifle-range, you remember me sayin' that her eyes were like pansies with the spring dew on 'em? Remember that?"

"I remember laughing, " Teape said.

"Hush, Teape. Don't speak light of the woman that's to be me partner. I saw me destiny in them dark eyes and now the owd woman's confirmed me."

"She's not for you, O'Toole. The fair men will tear your ears off if you start bothering her."

"She's for me. An' I snap me fingers in the ugly faces all the fair men. Great good fortune is to follow us to the end of our days."

"Which is any minute now." Teape said.

"An' I don't want you followin' me. I don't want her to see what me friends are like."

"I wouldn't be mixed up in it for a bucket of pearls."

"That' right, Teape. Never meddle—especially with a man that destiny has picked on." O'Toole walked away singing at the top of his voice and swinging his big shoulders as a man of destiny should.

"You think we should slug him and drag him away?" I said. "I can smell trouble."

"Trouble's no trouble at all to O'Toole. It's his joy and his strength and the sweetness of his days. Let's go over to Debnam's and have a drink."

Debnam made us some cheese sandwiches to eat with the beer. We stayed about three-quarters of an hour and then Teape suggested that we should try Tuohy's palace, where it might be a bit less crowded and the beer easier to get.

And there at Tudhy's, standing up at the bar, drinking, was O'Toole. He had a bit out of his left ear and his right eye was making nice progress towards bilberry colour.

"Three beers," he ordered. "I been lookin' for you."

"Where's your fiencee?" Teape said.

He looked blank for a second. "Oh, that. That's all finished with. It was all a mistake such as anybody could make, anybody."

"People doing it every day. Did she fire a gun at you?"

"Not until I was just comin' away. It got me in the tip of me near-side ear. Anyways it was all a mistake. It wasn't the right woman at all."

"You flabbergast me, O'Toole. And you having seen your destiny in her eyes! And the old gypsy."

The English language let me down, Teape. The owd gypsy told me I was to marry a fair woman and have great good fortune, and me with the rifierange gel in me mand thought of fair with roundabouts and swings an things when all the time I should have been thinkin' of fair meanin' blonde. A lawyers could've made the mistake, Teape."

"A High Court judge in his red gown would've done exactly the same. What did she say to you?"

O'Toole hid his red face in his mug and it grew redder. What she had said seemed to be a sobering thought.

"She just sort of said I wasn't just exactly what she had in mind for a husband—something like that." O'Toole looked unhappy. He pulled his nose and wriggled his shoulders in his jacket. "I've got to be goin' I've um—I got to write some letters."

Teape started to laugh. "Letters, O'Toole? Who to?"

"Well, there's—well, I can't tell you till I've looked in me little book to see who haven't wrote to lately Well, I'll be seeing you, boys."

O'Toole didn't lodge with us any more; there'd been some trouble or other about a goat and our landlady had turned him out, so we didn't see him for three days. We were just going into Tuohy's in Sunday morning when Teape grabbed my arm.

"May Heaven forgive him, for his mind must be going back on him."

O'Toole was wobbling up the High Street on a push-bike—which he must have borrowed or stolen (or maybe he even bought it), because he never had one before. And with him was Rosie from Burke's Millinery and she was on the back half of the machine which was a tandem. She was wearing white shorts and had a red ribbon round her blonde hair. She was from the north and had spent two years in England, in Manchester, and thought a lot about herself.

O'Toole saw us and waved an arm: the machine swooped across the road like a swallow, recovering when he got his hand back on the handlebars. Rosie yelled at him and O'Toole bellowed back that if the steering gear of the thing was all wrong even an expert could happen a thing like that. And they wobbled away, out towards the open country, still yelling to each other.

For three weeks we never set eyes on O'Toole; Teape was worried.

Then he turned up at the annual picnic of the Babery Silver Prize Band which took place by the brook in old Jimmy Devlin's meadow. Everybody attended that. They took cases of beer and egg sandwiches and buns. The band ripped off a few pieces and then everybody ate and drank and sang.

Teape was horrified at what he saw. "O'Toole's done for" he said. "From a man of bold and independent spirit he's become an errand boy to a milliner's assistant, with nothing but a sickly grin for his old friends."

But O'Toole still managed to spare some of his attention for his old friends in the bottles and it wasn't long before, as usual, he had reached the stage where he had to display his superiority to all men present for the admiration of all women present.

First of all he announced that he was about to drink six bottles of beer in the record-breaking time of three minutes, but nobody would hear of that on account of it being so extravagant. Then he said he would lift a cow and carry it a minimum distance of ten paces.

Nobody minded him lifting a cow except Rosie.

"Over me dead body you're lifting a cow," Rosie said.

Then little Molly Rourke, the tuba's daughter, butted in.

"Lift the cow, O'Toole," she shouted. "She hasn't married herself to you yet."

"How dare you talk like that, Molly Rourke!" Rosie shouted. "If there wasn't gentlemen present I'd slap your ears down."

Molly Rourke said coldly: "We're all friends here, Rosie Larkin. Just come an' try it. I may not have been to Manchester, but I'm not defenceless."

The band began to play a tune about the Irish Fusiliers, and the cows stopped cropping the grass to listen, O'Toole started to sidle up to a big red and white cow that had a slightly surprised look on its face.

"Come back, O'Toole," Rosie yelled. "Or it's all finished up between us."

"Go on, O'Toole," Molly Rourke shouted "Lift the cow."

Rosie made a sudden dash for Molly, but tripped over little Billy O'Dea and landed flat on her face. Molly made a grab at the elaborately piled blonde hair. The band stopped playing and rushed in to intervene. After a great deal of yelling they pulled Molly off and Rosie stood up with her hair fallen on her shoulders. Fifty yards away the cow was galloping across the field, O'Toole hanging on to its tail. When Rosie saw it she broke down in sheer rage and humiliation and bawled at the top of her voice.

O'Toole came back covered with green slime and with his nose red and swollen. "I slipped against the back of the cow when she pulled me into the pond," he said. "It isn't anything at all."

At the sight of him Rosie started howling again. "Don't come near me, O'Toole. You dirty, horrible, coarse man."

"But Rosie——"

She turned over on her face and started kicking the turf.

Teape said: "The best thing you can do, O'Toole, is to get out of her sight. Let's go back and have a drink at Debnam's."

On the way back O'Toole said: "I'll have to sell me tandem an' buy her a gift or me future's broken up for good."

"She's wild, terrible, irresponsible woman," Teape said.

"But me future can't come to pass without her".

"Listen, O'Toole," Teape said as we sat down. "Before you talk any more about the future, tell me one thing. Why, when Rosie's hair came down, did I see that a quarter of an inch from the roots it was as black as your Uncle Sean's bowler hat?"

O'Toole looked startled. "I don't believe it. I don't believe it".

Teape lifted his mug. "May this beer turn to scalding acid in my inside if it isn't the truth."

O'Toole sat silent for a full minute, then he said: "Teape, you saved me from committin' a terrible mistake."

Teape leaned back like a man who has had a great weight lifted from his mind. "Maybe you'll not meddle with dangerous things you don't understand, like women and marriage".

"You're right, Teape." He considered his beer for a long time with his brow wrinkled. He looked up suddenly. "Teape," he said. "Would you say that little Molly Rourke was fair or medium?—"John O'London's Weekly".

Bigger BCW

Beginning with the issue of next Sunday (February 29, '48) the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" will have 28 pages instead of 24 as at present. The pricle will remain the same.

The extra pages will enable us to introduce some new regular features apart from giving more topical articles and photographs. Suggestions will be welcome from readers— as also contributions and pictorial features which will be paid for at our usual rates. They MUST be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope.

OUR COVER PICTURE

The picture on our cover page this week is a portion of a big painting done in oils on the spot by Prof. K. Shara, well-known Czechoslovakian artist, who has stayed in India for over 20 years and whose works are well-known. He was in Delhi at the time of Mahatma's cremation, and has utilized that occasion for putting on canvas the huge crowds that had assembled at the Rajghat to pay their last homage to Bapu.

"He says his name Cohan?"

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Gandhiji's Last Discourse

A famous American journalist and author, who hoped to become Gandhiji's disciple, describes the tragic end of his pilgrimage to India

By: Vincent Sheean

THE sacred drama which came to an end last month in a garden in Delhi will be a subject of cogitation for Western man for whatever period he continues to exist. In India there can be no cogitation, but only sorrow and grief, the instinctive responses of the bereft.

It therefore falls upon any and every Western person, however vile, who came near Mahatma Gandhi during the last days of his life or indeed at any moment of his life to bear witness to his meaning, in so far as that meaning can be perceived through the intervening formations.

I shall therefore testify to what little connection I had with him and hope that others will do the same. If there should be any payment made for this testimony it should go to Mahatma Gandhi's Harijan fund. This is the fund he established for the Untouchables of India, whom he preferred to call Harijan, or children of God.

On November 13 I left New York with the intention of seeing Gandhi and asking him to teach me, in whatever time he had, something about life's meaning, purpose and significance. I have suspected for same years that it was not merely a tale told by an idiot. My particular confirmation has not hitherto been capable of understanding any concept of God and therefore I have called myself an atheist, but I don't really know what that word means.

Through the tears that blur my eyes I can see that perhaps it means nothing, that all men, whatever they call themselves, have the same hope and that what was religion to Mahatma Gandhi may be only chemistry or nuclear physics to others.

* * *

However that may be, I dawdled on the way. I was taking what I thought might be my last look at Europe, so I stopped at Paris, Prague, Vienna and Rome. In truth I was afraid of Gandhi. I am not Anglo-Saxon, but I have grown up in an Anglo-Saxon civilization and am, like all who are born in it, afraid of ridicule and of being different from others. To come to India to sit at the feet of a prophet, saint and god is obviously a ridiculous thing to do from the Anglo-Saxon point of view. Therefore I have resisted it for a good many years. I came to it at last because I was at the end of my tether. I had nowhere else to go.

On my arrival here on the evening of January 14 I did not even try to get into the Imperial Hotel because I had been told that it was impossible, but went instead to the American Embassy hostel opposite, where the military attache had invited me to stay. (It turned out that the military people were all away, but the naval attache took me in, so it comes to the same thing). As soon as I could on that evening I wrote to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and told him that I was there and awaited his summons, since he already knew from his sister and other mutual friends that I was coming here to see him. I suspect he also knew the inner reason although this I cannot say.

In any case, during Gandhi's fast, Nehru was much too preoccupied to bother with me as I fully understood. Some days passed, precisely four and on the evening of Saturday, January 18, his secretaries telephoned me at the American Naval Attache's house I was not in, of course and there were seven telephone calls made before I finally got on to Pandit Nehru's house. When I was told to come then I did so at once and remained for about two hours. During that time, or toward the end of it, I told him in one way or another why I had come here and he said he thought the best way would be to go with Gandhi wherever he went after the fast was ended. This was what I wanted, so I agreed. On the next day, the fast ended and I waited until the Mahatma regained strength enough to talk to strangers.

First Meeting

On the next day I had my first meeting with Gandhi. I was told to come at 5-45, which is just after the evening prayer meeting, so I went to the prayer meeting first. This took place at five o'clock at the end of the garden in Birla House, where Gandhi had been living.

I had been to it before without understanding anything. This time I was accompanied by Mr. Rangaswami, Secretary to Bob Neville, correspondent of "Time" and "Life" here. Rangaswami gave me indications of the meaning of the successive hymns and of what Gandhi said afterward. There was the opening chant of four verses, which I shall explain later in Gandhi's words, followed by a Muslim hymn of prayer, followed by a chant from the Bhagavad Gita, and one from the Ramayana.

Then the microphone was lifted up to the Mahatma and he spoke, in the basic Hindi-Urdu he used for these occasions, in his sad and gentle voice. It was his usual plea for peace between the Hindus and Muslims which has become in these past weeks or months the dominant, or indeed the only, subject of his public remarks.

After this, Rangaswami took me around the house and garden to a room on the back with steps, where the Mahatma stayed. It is two rooms with no furniture except a pallet and some carpeting. It has glass doors and at all hours people come and look into it, even that Friday night when he lay there dead. If it is not already shrine, it will soon become one.

I left my shoes at the door and went into the second room. The Mahatma was walking up and down on the blue carpet. I said good evening and explained that I had come here to make a study of his ideas if I could do so. He said Nehru had already told him so. He then asked if I wanted to walk or sit. I said that I would do whatever he wanted to do and that perhaps after the prayer meeting he would prefer to sit. He said that on the contrary it was just now that he liked to do a little walking. (I suppose this was to restore circulation after forty-five minutes of immobility). We therefore walked up and down the blue carpet. I was conscious of a hole in my sock, but I am quite certain the Mahatma was not.

"I Say So"

I begun my talk to Gandhi with action and the fruits of action, inquiring whether a righteous action could produce a catastrophic result. I told him, although, of course, he knew it without being told, that this frame of reference derived from his own edition of the Bhagavad Gita. (In Sanskrit, the word is Anasaktiyoga, which Gandhi translated as "selfless action" or action undertaken with no regard, or more precisely, no desire for its fruits.)

He declared that it depended upon the means employed. He said that if righteous action, that is, one undertaken even selflessly and with no desire for the fruits of action, should employ the means of violence, then it could not be a righteous action. I asked him if this was true under all conditions, and he said, looking up at me with the sudden candour which I then experienced for the first time: "I say so". There was very gentle emphasis on the word I, which indicated to me he admitted the possibility of disagreement.

He was on to say that there was one learned book in existence which supported his interpretation of Gita, but that most of them did not. He progressed then to a statement of utmost daring for anybody born into the Hindu religion. He said that even if it could be proved he was wrong and that Gita would not support his doctrine of Ahinsa (love, loosely translated into English as non-violence), then he would still believe in it anyhow. It was to him the law of life and the final flower of truth, as he has somewhere said.

Of course, in my present traumatic condition, I cannot repeat word for word what the Mahatma said. These words were all taken down and must be in existence somewhere in Birla House. Mr. Pyarelal, the Mahatma's secretary, walked up and down the floor with us, writing down notes: Gandhiji asked me first if I would object. (If I would object!)

Later on I noticed one of the girls, his grand daughters, also take notes. Therefore there is a record and I believe that Nehru will preserve it and allow it to be published for the benefit of the Harijan fund if it can be found. In the meantime, since we may any of us perish tomorrow, I will put down some paraphrase of what I can remember.

"Righteous War"

Talk dwelt on the Gita for some time. Western people don't all know or remember that the second chapter of the song, or discourse, in Gita contains a concept of "Righteous Battle" or "Righteous War". Gandhi regarded this book as the "supreme book for the knowledge of truth" just as he regarded the Ramayana of Tulsidas (the relatively modern Hisdustani version) as "the greatest book in all devotional literature".

His interpretation of the Gita, which is the key to his life, declares the battlefield of Kurukshetra—a place in the east Punjab where there is now a camp for 270,000 refugees from Pakistan—to be the heart of man. The fight between truth and untruth, which is the same thing in his doctrine as good and evil, takes place there, and counsel given by Lord Shri Krishna to the despondent hero Arjuna, is not intended to be taken as advice from a literal battle with arms of violence.

In other words, as he also repeated to me on the second day, although there are many millions of Hindus who take the whole of Mahabharata to be historically and epistemologically correct as a sort of revelation, in his view it is "fiction"—this is to say, fiction containing truth or leading to the truth, containing significance but unhistorical.

With the boundless reverence he has felt and stated for the whole of Mahabharata, the Ramayana and the Upnishads, this was an extraordinary asserttion and I was very shaken by it.

He then said: "Now I think we can sit down." and went over to the pallet in the corner where he settled himself against the hard white pillow, adjusting his spotless khadi. I sat on the floor at his feet. He broke off the conversation to try and send for a chair as he thought I might be uncomfortable, but I told him I didn't want a chair.

I then asked him to speak about the nature of reality with special reference to the alternative explanations given in Hinduism (Specifically I was concerned with the non-dualism of Shankara, sage of old, who, so far as my limited information goes, identified all things with all other things.) Gandhi then spoke to me at considerable length about the immanent spirit of God, which he said was in all men and things. "Even the stone," he said to me very earnestly, "even the stone."

* * *

Only Living Reality

It would not be useful to attempt here to reproduce this part of the conversation so long as there are notes in existence, and we may still get his words verbatim. In general, what I received was a statement of "one living reality"—and at times he emphasized very earnestly that it was "the only living reality"—which is what he called God. The physical universe in multiplicity and its forms is not therefore to be regarded as a mere dream or illusion. I used the word "illusion" at one point and he corrected me at once.

"If by illusion you mean Maya," he said, "then I disagree with the translation. Maya is not an illusion. It could be a form of manifestation or appearance." He seemed to leave the sentence suspended in the air, so I suggested that for the sake of this lesson we should refer to it as appearance. From then on we did so.

The doctrine of reality was the most comprehensive I had ever heard because it included every conceivable form as being objectively real or possessing the reality at least of manifestation, while maintaining that the only living reality was that which he called God and which was in all things.

* * *

He then embarked upon a discourse about scientific knowledge, with particular reference to astronomy, in which I gathered that he considered most of its effort to be wasted because the resultant information was useless and the time consumed might better be employed upon the only valuable field of study, the soul of man in its relation to God. He warned me very seriously against considering him perfect, or assuming that he had in any way achieved perfection. I said: "Yes, Sir, but your struggle has been in that direction." He said: "Yes, that has been my struggle."

"Disciplinary Resolutions"

We passed on to what he has called "disciplinary resolutions" upon which the structure of his life has been based. This means successive renunciations for the purpose of purifying the spirit and adhieving what is called in Hindu philosophy "self realization," which is unity with the oversoul of God. His renunciations have been many and

(Continued On Page 6)

Britain's Housing Drive:

Enemy air attacks, in which 200,000 of Britain's 12,000,000 houses were totally destroyed, 250,000 seriously and 4,000,000 slightly damaged, left Britain with a housing shortage which only a national drive could remedy.

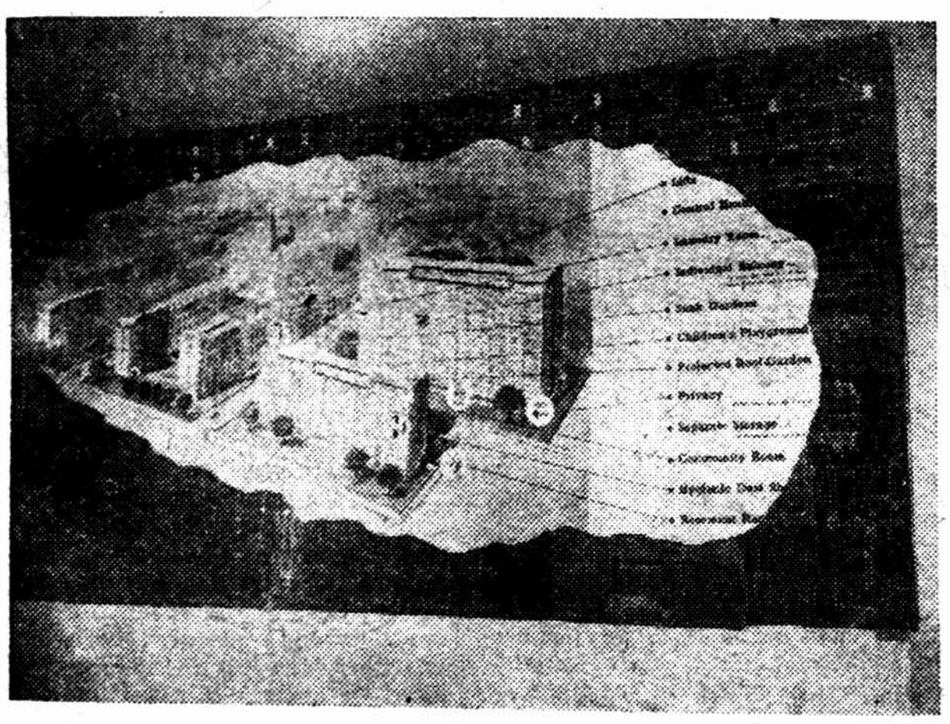
750,000 new houses are needed to provide each family with a separate home; 500,000 more for complete slum-clearance.

Chief obstacle to the housing drive is the short supply of building materials and labour. As an interim relief measure Government introduced temporary prefabricated houses and standardisation to combat shortages.

The Ministry of Health takes over all responsibility for housing, chooses sites in consultation with the Ministry of Town and Country Planning; but local Authorities—the councils which run cities, towns and villages—are the keystone of the housing programme.

These series of pictures taken at Holborn, London's smallest borough; tell how Holborn Council like many others is tackling its housing problem with energy and drive. Holborn, a business area with a population of 35,000, suffered badly during the bombing. Since January 1946, 394 families have been rehoused in the

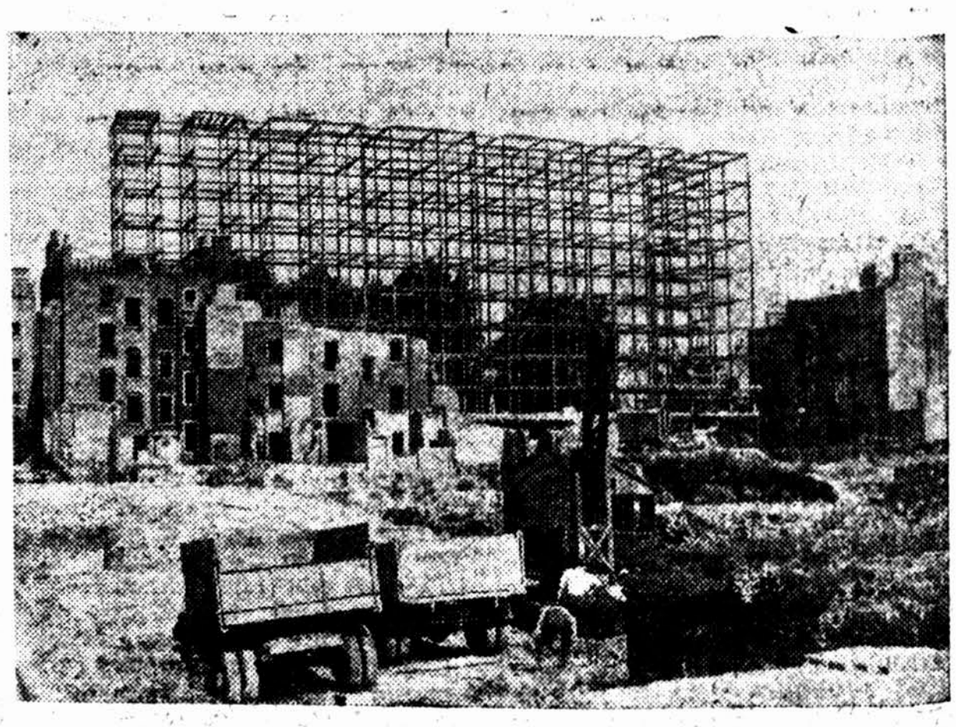
The planners: The Mayor of Holborn, Councillor George Cox, confers with his housing experts. On the left is Mr. J. Pritchard Lovell, Holborn's Director of Housing and Building and on the right is Councillor Miss Irene Marcouse, who is Chairman of the Housing and Planning Committee... They have before them the Great Ormond Street plan.



This is what the Great Ormond Street site will look like when all five blocks have been completed. The drawing was exhibited during Holborn's Civic Week to show the residents what would result from one part of the Borough's housing programme.

High up aloft the men work to give solidity to the empty frame, a kind of angular modernistic spider's web. It is the skeleton of the large block of flats on the Great Ormond Street building site.

The planners inspect the site: Holborn's first Labour Mayor, Councillor George Cox, himself a former brick-layer, inspects part of the Great Ormond Street site with the Chairman of the Housing and Planning Committee (right) and the Director of Housing and Planning (left).



The first skeleton arises: while blitzed terraces are still being demolished on the Great Ormond Street site, the steel framework of the first of the five block of flats is completed. This is to be the biggest of the blocks, taking fifty families on ten floor, each with five flats.

How A London Borough Rehouses Its People

borough. Work actually in progress would accommodate about 300 families, still leaving nearly 600 on the waiting list.

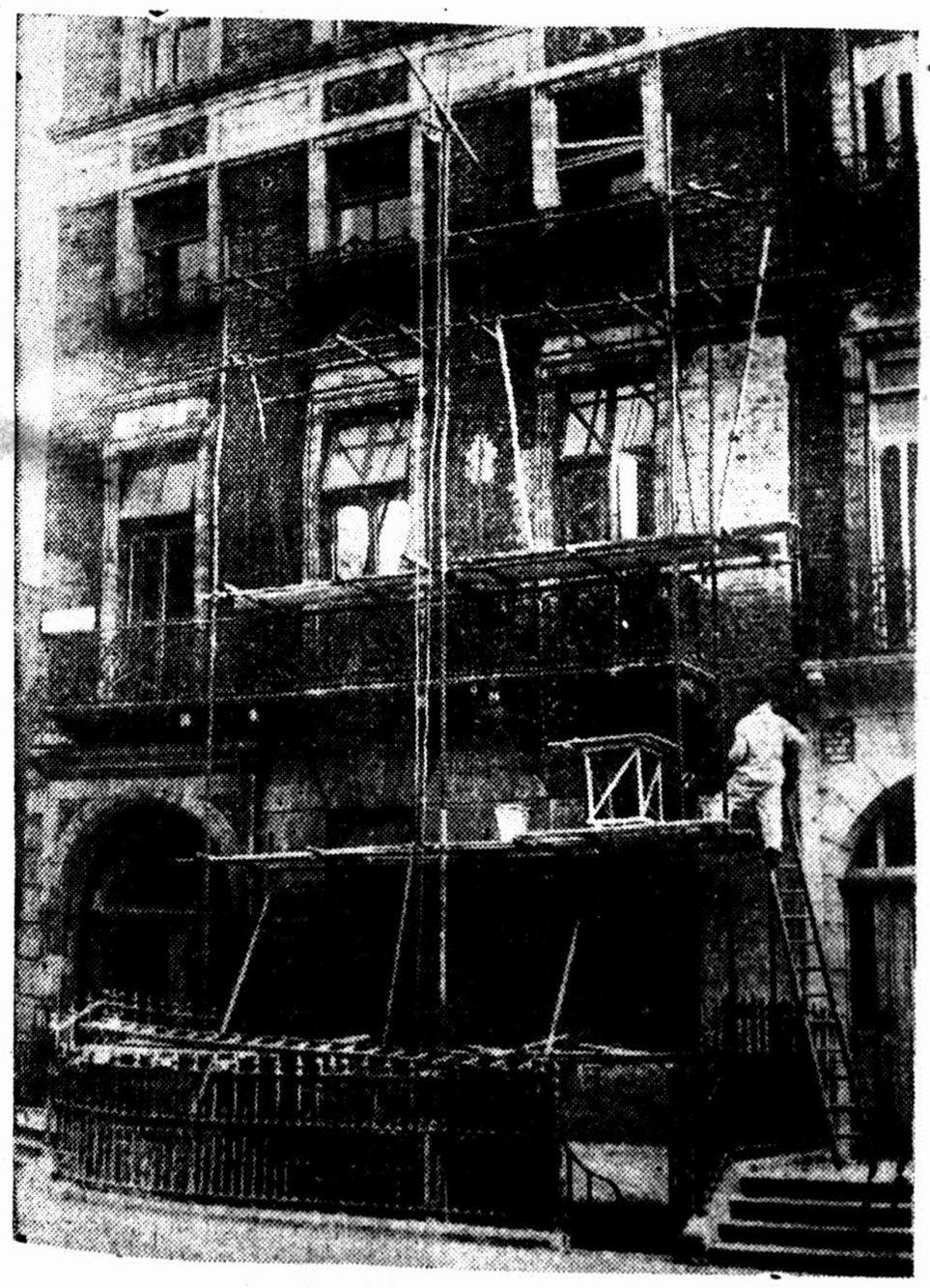
Holborn began long ago to plan the required new buildings and work is now well under way on the biggest scheme of all—five blocks of flats on a site in Great Ormond Street. There are to be 162 flats ranging from one to four rooms, all of a modern design and equipped in the most up-to-date manner.

One block will have an electrically-equipped laundry in the basement; the others will have on each floor a laundry room with sinks and an electric wash boiler, with a heated drying cabinet for each tenant.

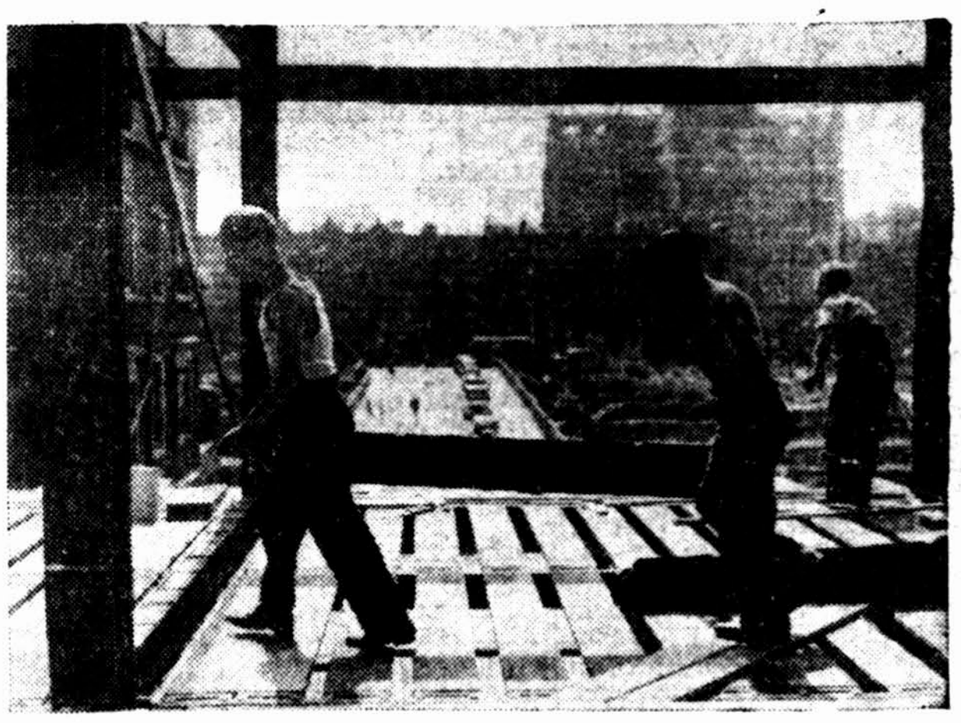
There will be work-rooms, for odd jobs and hobbies, and lock-ups for prams and bicycles. The space between the blocks will be laid out as a garden including a children's playground and later on roof gardens will be constructed.

Housing has a high priority in Britain's reconstruction plans. Since the war, houses have been found for over a million people. The drive to build 4,000,000 houses in 12 years goes ahead.

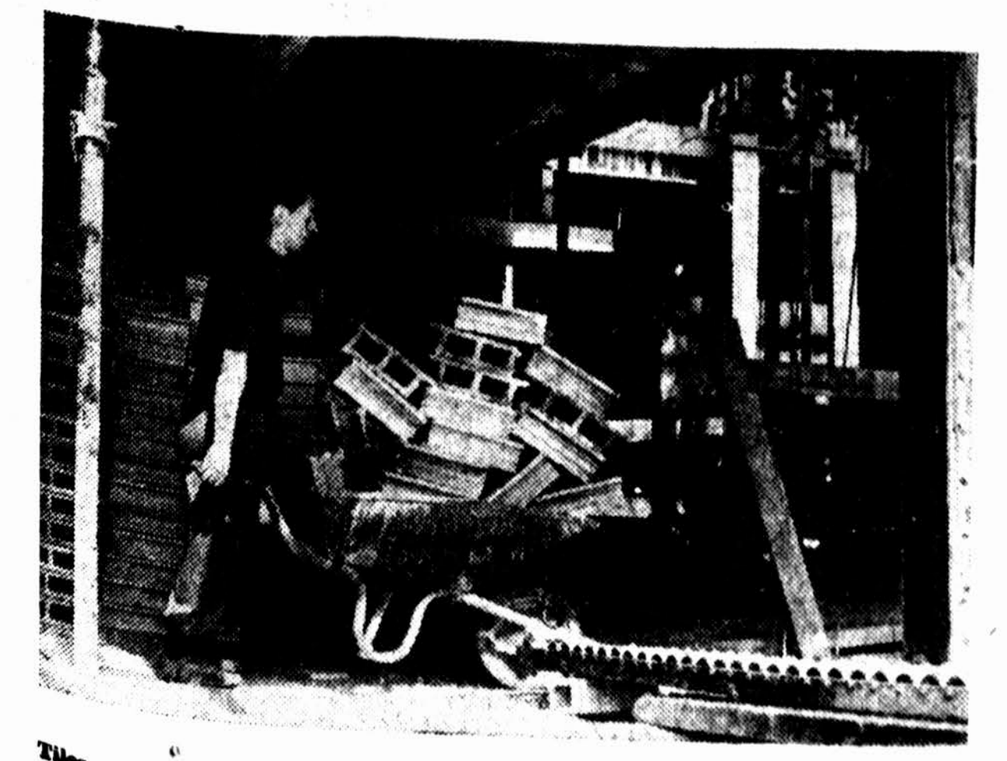
At the Housing Information Centre, Mrs. D. Baker, of Princes Mansions, explains why she wants a house. There are four in the family, and now that her son has come home from the Army she no longer has sufficient room. She and her ten-year-old daughter Betty hear that many other families are worse off, but their name goes on the waiting list. Over 900 families in Holborn are in urgent need of rehousing.



Another solution to the housing problem: Holborn converts damaged houses into flats. This building is in Russell Square: the party (dividing) wall and part of the frontage are being re-built as part of the conversion programme.



Today there is light and air where once there were cramped and dirty buildings: the plan for the Great Ormond Street site should give the residents what they missed in the past. Ground like this is worth £60,000 an acre; the way to use it economically is to build up high. This block occupies less than 1|2 acre—room for three or four prefab: but its ten storeys will house fifty families.—Girders are still being carried into place as the first floors are built. The different trades take over from another with scientific timing.



Tiles are piled high, they come "aboard" the building on the roller gangplank, right.

Converted flat in Huntley Street pleases Mrs. O. K. Camera, Canadian wife of a British ex-Service optical worker. She came here a month ago with two-year-old David, after living for three years in the only house left standing in much-bombed Harper Street, also in Holborn. Now they have two bed-rooms, a living room-kitchen and a bathroom.

Gandhiji's Last Discourse

(Continued From Page 3)

extreme for a long period of time, culminating in a series of events since August 15. I knew this very well, but what I wanted to ask was whether there was no other way except renunciations. He told me there was no other way.

There was some amount of conversation here about governments, but the exact sequence is not clear in my mind and must wait for notes. We got on to that because I asked how, if renunciation were the only way to truth, we could ever be governed well, since it is quite obvious that most of those who govern us do so because they desire the fruits of the action rather than the truth of the action.

He made a number of remarks here about Germany, Japan and the United States which should be printed when they can be verified. I had also said in this context that I considered our war against Hitlerism to be a "righteous war" in the sense of the Gita, and he declared again there was no such thing, that the means determined the righteousness and that Ahinsa was the law of life and all else was death. I inquired here how completely he identified means with ends, since this is not quite clear—although strongly emphasized—in his published books. He said they were the same thing and no difference could be made. There can be no good end achieved by bad means.

* * *

On the second day he returned to this point and said that he wished me to understand that means naturally preceded the ends in a temporal sense, but were not to be distinguished from them in nature.

Somewhere in this lesson, and quite possibly during the part which concerned means and ends, he made a remark of great beauty. "I eat only innocent food," he said very gently, as if to excuse those who did not, and then added: "That is, if one can impute innocence."

This reminded me of Bernard Shaw, who has also been a light in my own darkness, and I asked him how he accounted for the fact that a declared agnostic materialist could by such different routes, reach.

Here I intended to say "the same disciplinary resolution." The Mahatma interrupted with a smile to say: "The same conclusions I do?" I said yes, although I had intended the question otherwise. Gandhi then said: "I do not think anybody could say that Bernard Shaw had no religion. In everything of his that I have read there is a religious center."

"Memory Of Ba"

Fearful as I was that I could never see him again, I tried to get too many questions into this first conversation and extract from him too many clues to the labyrinth of human fate. I remember saying to him that under his system of belief the discovery of atomic energy, even if it should mean "the disappearance of the appearances"—that is to say, dissolution of this physical universe—presented no element of novelty or surprise. He said that of course it didn't and that, on the contrary, it was absolutely certain that the physical universe would dissolve at some point.

The idea of time came to all of us just about then; everybody in the room looked at their watches. I had been there just on fifty minutes. He said that he had taken more time than he "bargained for," and I asked if I could come back again. He said I could come back wherever I liked, that I could move into the house if I liked, and that next week, when he left Delhi for his retreat at Wardha—it is called an Ashram here—I could go with him.

He said: "Meanwhile, come back every day and I will find a little time to talk to you. If there is no time at all, will you understand?"

* * *

On the second day, when I went back, although my subject of study was still truth and Ahinsa and their possible contradiction, he was in a mood much more of reminiscence than of philosophical discourse. He told me a long story from Mahabharata, emphasizing again that it was fiction, but significant fiction, about a king who renounced the world for the sake of truth and became a slave of the lowest order, that which burns corpses, and was revivified by spiritual reunion with his wife.

In response to a question, he told me in great detail a story of his vow, years ago, not to drink cow's milk or buffalo's milk, and how, in his great illness of 1921, his wife persuaded him this vow didn't apply to goat's milk. I had asked him about this as an example of a possible contradiction between truth and Ahinsa. He said that he had honoured to the letter his vow, but not in spirit, since in spirit he should have given up every kind of milk and every kind of food that came from animals, but his body was not strong enough to do this.

"I did it mostly for my wife, because she didn't want me to die," he said. "I can see her face before me now. She for whom I did it is dead and I..."

He told me to come back again next day, and I said that I could not because I was going to accompany Nehru on a trip to Amritsar and the Pakistan border. Gandhi raised both his hands in the air and said to me—from his seated position on the pallet, of course; I was already half standing—"Go, Go." Those were the last words I heard him say.

Questions Which Will Never Be Asked

I went to Amritsar with Nehru and told him all about this on the way. We returned to Delhi Friday at one o'clock, and after I had cleaned up a little from the layers of Punjab dust, I went out to Birla House for the prayer meeting, and my third lesson from the Mahatma.

On this occasion I proposed to ask him to talk about "The Kingdom of God is Within You". This is a book by Tolstoy which greatly influenced his thought and directed him most strongly to the Sermon on the Mount, (I forgot to say that he had already told me that orthodox scholars regarded his interpretation of Gita as unduly influenced by the Sermon on the Mount.)

On the following day I proposed to ask him to amplify the statement he made some years ago about Jesus of Nazareth as an artist. That statement was: "Truth is the first thing to be sought for and beauty and goodness will be added unto you. Jesus was, to my mind, a supreme artist because he saw and expressed truth; and so was Mahomet, the Koran being the most perfect composition in Arab literature—at any rate, that is what scholars say. It is because both of them strove first for truth that the grace of expression naturally came in; and yet neither Jesus nor that is the truth and beauty I crave for, live for, and would die for."

This was in the course of an interview on art, printed in the periodical "Young India" on November 13, 1924.

These questions were never to be asked. As I stood on the prayer ground looking toward the house and talking to Bob Stimson, Delhi correspondent of the British Broadcasting Corporation, the Mahatma appeared, walking toward us over the grass (rather than under the long arbor as he had done on other occasions I had witnessed). He looked well and strong in the light of the setting sun. He was slightly leaning on the two girls. They came to the steps and I didn't see them after that because the usual crowd of people surrounded the top of the steps.

* * *

Then I heard four sharp small explosions. At first I didn't know or realize what they meant, and then I recoiled with horror, and some kind of psychosomatic shock from the fact which had come home to me that it was the Mahatma and that the last act, the inevitable last act of the drama, had taken place.

I knew that it could only be a Hindu who killed him because all Gods are killed by their own people. I did not go to look; I did not see them carry him away Although I wandered up and down in that garden for an hour and a half or thereabouts, I did not go to the glass doors of the room. I had a horror of seeing blood on the noblest brave and best that I have known.

—"New York Herald Tribune"

BLIND BABIES BROADCAST

BBC Broadcasting From The Sunshine Home For Blind Babies In London

KASTURBA

(Continued From Page 20)

whole. With his masterly pen and from every platform he began to preach against the wrongs done to women in the name of law, tradition and even religion. He spoke out fearlessly against widowhood, purdah, the dedication of girls to temples, prostitution, early marriage, the dowry system, the economic bondage and the marital slavery of women. "Men and women are equal in status", he said." To call woman the weaker is a libel. If by strength is meant brute strength, then indeed is woman less brute than man; if by strength is meant moral power, then woman is immeasurably man's superior."

An air of self-confidence and freedom began to characterise the women and girls in his care at Sabarmati and Sevagram. Indeed, so far had he changed in his attitude to Kasturba, that on one occasion, knowing how angry she became when unexpected visitors arrived at the Ashram, he wanted to prepare the meal without waking her up. A sound, however, roused her. "Why was I not called", she said, smilingly coming in. When Gandhiji frankly confessed that he was afraid of her, she could not help having a hearty laugh. It was just service without servitude!

Firm she could be, too, on many an occasion and always when it was a point of religion. She preferred, during her serious illness in Africa to die rather than go against her beliefs and take the beef-tea prescribed by the doctor! The anxious cares of a mother of four sons and a wife were hers too. When one of her sons left his religion, it was her affectionate imploring, poured out in her letter to him, that won her son back. She not only nursed Gandhiji through his many illnesses, but his fasts entailed a further constant strain on her. The twenty-one days' fast during the Rajkot agitation had her terribly worried but she "took it like a man."

The prolonged ordeal of the last of these fasts while she was in prison in 1942 affected her already failing health. The end came in 1944. Her kidneys could not function, she had contracted pneumonia; she could not open her mouth save for a drop of the Ganges water. Having said a little prayer, she breathed her last on February 22, surrounded by Gandhiji and her family. The last rites were performed in the palace itself, and the whole country mourned her loss, as her youngest son Devdas Gandhi went to Allahabad, to consign the ashes containing the remains to the Ganges.

"The life of the wife of a great man is not always a bed of roses—even more difficult is that of the wife of a saintly politician. Kasturba would not have been able to play successfully her part had she not followed in Gandhiji's footsteps, and in the process become something of a Mahatma herself." It was only with her support and loving care that Gandhiji was able to do his great work so well.

Do You Know That

1. "Alice in Wonderland" has been translated in 11 languages, including Chinese and Arabic.
2. The common cold germ is not larger than 1|10,000th of a millimetre.
3. More children were born in Britain in 1947 than during any year since 1921.
4. It takes more than 1 1|3 ton of ingot steel to make one ton of finished steel.
5. On an average, there are 45.1 telephones to the square mile in Britain—the highest density in the world.
6. Flint glass owes its origin to an Englishman, George Ravenscroft, who perfected the process of its manufacture in 1674.

Our Delhi Letter

From Our Special Correspondent

Parliament Is The Dullest Place In Delhi!

India's Parliament has been in session since January 28 A Gresham's law has been in operation, so far as the calibre of its members is concerned. According to Gresham's Law, bad money drives out good money from the market. From Motilal Nehru or Bhulabhai Desai to Nazir-uddin Ahmed, who is the Leader of a non-existent opposition will illustrate the point Galleries are like a barometer. Deserted galleries of today, shows that even women have ceased to take interest in India's Parliament.

Who are the leading lights of the Legislature today? Mr. Kamat is an ex-member of the Indian Civil Service, who is developing a Kabir-uddian style, with this difference that Kabiruddin never laughed at his own jokes. Mr. Kamat does and the House does not.

Mr. Sidhwa is living upp to the reputation of Lalchand Navalrai. Both are Sindhis. Mr. Sidhwa has an eye on the Treasury Benches. Three questions a day is his quota and he must always be first on the list.

Seth Govind Das is running neck to neck with Mr. Sidhwa. A front seat has been his ambition, and as no seats are now marked, Sethji is one of the first arrivals in the House. Sethji delights in supplementaries. Many a time he fails to catch the speaker's eye notwithstanding his first seat.

ONE PARTY HOUSE

Mr Ananthasayanam Ayyangar and Mr. K. Santhanam are of serious type with this difference that Mr. K. Santanam does not laugh.

Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta is rapidly entering the lists. He has suddenly developed an interest in export control and education. Last week, he wanted the Education Minister to write away the scheme of co-operative teaching in the University of Delhi, the ground of expense. Money however becomes a mere symbol so far as the question of a Cabinet Government for Delhi is concerned.

The rest do not count. Some are seen perpetually busy in making contacts. Some have made coffee drinking a ritual. The unsocial ones are seen glued to their seats. The caravan passes on.

It is, for all practical purposes, a one party House. Or to put it differently, it is a session of the A.I.C.C. with non-Congress men sitting as visitors.

The British have run away. Communalism is dead, so far as the House is concerned. There are no longer questions, seeking information about transfers of a Muslim rail-way guard or paucity of Mussalmans in a minor section of a department. Racialism, however, is very much alive. Mr. B. Das congratulated the Finance Minister for withdrawing the Banking Bill, which Mr. Das claimed, had been dictated by the Bank of England. Mr. Das obviously knows better than the Governors and Directors of the Reserve Bank who had drafted the Bill, had it circulated for eliciting public opinions and had recommended it to the Government of India for its enactment.

How many non-Indians there were in the Pilot Service of the various port-trusts in India, asked Mr. Sidwa. It pays to be racial, just as, before August 15, 1947, it paid to be communal. There is hardly any principle involved in the employment of non-Indians today. They are the remnants of the British Rule who have chosen to serve India in response to an invitation by the Congress rulers of India. They all will disappear in a couple of years. Messrs Das and Sidhwa, should organise themselves against the employment of non-Indians by industrialists and business. Barring Tatas, the air services in India are operated by non-Indians.

It is a one party House. The Congress Party, however, has an executive of its own, which regulates the business in the House. Every morning, there is a Whip displayed on the Congress Party notice board directing members what amendments to move or not to move to a bill. It does save the time of the House, but it will also save the tax-payer's money, if the Executive directed the members to submit to itself all these amendments, before tabling them.

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY-SHIPS

As against this, there has been no discussion in regard to recent rise in prices of poor man's salt, poor man's coarse cloth and poor man's desire to eat sugar in preference to 'gur.' The rich are out to make India's democracy their stooge. The Parliament showed great concern over a small charge made by the Government on salt used for industrial purposes. There is another source of demoralisation. Parliamentary secretaryships have been dangling like carrots before members of the Parliament for over a year. This has excited all sorts of greedy appetites and many itching fingers are stretching and scratching in the name of relieving the Ministers of a part of their administrative burden. The work done by seven men under the British is now done by sixteen. Fourteen more are now proposed to be added to this team.

Absence of opposition in Parliament has made it a sort of merry-go-round. Attendance has fallen. A vigorous opposition will not only vitalise the House, but also put the Government on its best behaviour. The Congress had directed the Provincial Ministers to vacate their seats in the Central Legislatures. Non-Congressmen of tried ability could be invited to fill in their places. This may be the beginning of an organised opposition in the House. As it is, the Parliament is the dullest place in New Delhi.

NEWSPAPER INDUSTRY INVENTIONS

NEW YORK, (U.P.A.): The American newspaper industry is takink keen interest in a crop of new mechanical inventions that may radically streamline the ponderous, expensive process of printing a daily paper.

One of the most widely publicized innovations, known commercially as the "Vari-Typer" has been used by Chicago dailies since a strike of the International Typographical Union foced them to give up the use of traditional typecasting machines last fall.

This machine looks like a type writer and is operated much the same way. Its main function is to space the words of a news story into lines of equal length, producing columns with straight —or "justified" margins.

These columns, which roll out of the machine on long sheets of special paper, then are reproduced on zinc plates by ordinary photo-engraving methods. The plates are arranged in the shape of a newspaper page like ordinary metal type, and impressed on paper mats. From the mats cylindrical lead plates are cast and sent to the presses.

One of the biggest advantages of the Vari-Typer is its price, which ranges between dol. 650 and dol. 750 —compared with dol. 4,250 to dol. 10,000 for a traditional typecasting machine. Moreover it can be operated by a girl typist after only a few hours' training. Union typecasters must serve a six-year apprenticeship —and in Chicago they're asking dol. 106 a week for their work.

So far, devices like the Vari-Typer cannot compete with old-style typecasting methods in speed or in variety and clarity of type face design. But newspaper publishers, anxious to cut expenses and simplify printing methods, are keeping a sharp eye on developments.

Meanwhile, a Florida publisher named John H. Perry is working on a super-simplified printing process which he claims will do away not only with trpecasting, but also with the paper mats, vats of molten lead and cumbersome machinery that are standard composing room equipment.

By a special photo-engraving process Perry transfers typewritten articles pictures advertisements and headlines directly onto a thin sheet of magnesium. These sheets, each the size of a newspaper page are then curved to fit the cylinder of the press, slipped into place, and the edition is ready to roll.

Four Florida weekly papers which already are using the Perry process report that it has cut their labour costs in half and improved the appearance of their pages. The process is considered too slow for big city daily papers, however, because the photo-engraving step takes almost an hour. Parry is confident he can cut this time to 10 minutes.

"We're still experimenting" he said recently. "In a few weeks I'll be able to tell publishers when I can offer the process for high speed papers."

A new gadget called the Photo-Electric Engraver reduces photo-engraving time to a few minutes—but it's limited to reproducing pictures. Manufactured by Long Island's Fairchild Camera Corp., the machine is built like a lathe with two cylinders on one shaft. A photograph is wrapped around one cylinder and a roll of stiff plastic material around the other.

As the shaft revolves, a photo-electric cell scans the photograph and transmits impulses to a magnetic device containing a red-hot stylus. The stylus reproduces the photograph by burning a pattern of tiny dots into the plastic. Four New York newspapers which are trying out the device report that it turns out a standard one-column engraving, or cut in about four minutes.

In a Manhatten laboratory, inventor William C. Huebner is developing what he calls a "jumping ink." His aim is to print newspapers without any actual contact between printing plates and paper. His ink would jump electronically onto the paper.

If Huebner perfects his ink, it may revolutionisze the design of presses. A press manufacturer explains:

"The reason we build presses so big is, first, to withstand the shock of impression printing; second, as insurance against a 46-pound plate breaking loose and tearing things apart. With Mr Huebner's electronic printing both reasons might disappear. A press could be made for perhaps one-tenth the present cost."

Such talk is pure music in the ears of the newspaper industry. Editor and Publisher, the industry journal, estimates that publishing costs jumped about 28 per cent during the first half of 1947, while revenue increased only 21 per cent. And costs are expected to continue upward this year—possibly another 15 per cent, according to trade circles.

BITTER WINTER WEATHER IN EUROPE.

LONDON, Feb. 20, (Reuter): Europe froze hard today in the third day of bitter winter weather as a mass of cold air moved westward from Russia, bringing with it a trial of iced roads and snow. Berlin recorded twenty-five degrees of frost fahrenheit and still lower temperatures were forecast for tonight. In Moscow one decimal four degrees fahrenheit—30.6 degrees of frost—was recorded

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Call To Muslims To Abjure Communal Politics

"Be Grateful To Gandhiji For His Sacrifice For Minorities"

BRELVI COMMENDS AZAD'S LEAD GIVEN AT LUCKNOW CONFERENCE

National Freedom And International Peace Through Non-Violence

AHMEDABAD, SATURDAY.

"GANDHIJI'S MARTYRDOM IS A CHALLENGE TO EVERY ONE OF US TO BE UP AND DOING AND TO RID THE COUNTRY ONCE FOR ALL, OF THE CURSE OF COMMUNAL HATRED", OBSERVED MR. S. A. BRELVI ADDRESSING A CONFERENCE OF GUJARAT MUSLIMS AT AHMEDABAD ON SATURDAY.

COMMENDING THE LEAD OF THE NATIONALIST MUSLIM CONFERENCE RECENTLY HELD AT LUCKNOW UNDER MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD'S PRESIDENTSHIP MR. BRELVI EMPHASISED THE "NEED FOR IMMEDIATE AND COMPLETE DISSOLUTION OF COMMUNAL POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS."

FOLLOWING ARE EXCERPTS FROM MR. BRELVI'S ADDRESS:

India suffered the greatest calamity that could have befallen her, when, on the 30th of last month, the hand of an assassin struck down the noblest of her sons. What has happened since Gandhiji's death, what we have seen and what we have heard, have had no parallel in history. The death of no single individual has ever, in human history, evoked such high and universal tributes as have been paid to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi, during the last three weeks. His death has been an incalculable loss not only to India, but also to the whole world.

CHALLENGE TO ALL

His martyrdom is a challenge to every one of us, to be up and doing and to rid the country, once for all, of the curse of communal hatred. We owe our freedom to him. We claim to love and revere him. We all indirectly share the responsibility for his death. To repay the debt of gratitude to him, to prove our love and reverence for him, and to expiate the national crime of his assassination, we must, with our supreme united effort, achieve what was not fully achieved in his life-time.

MUSLIMS' CONTRIBUTION

What will be the Muslims' contribution to the completion of the great work left unfinished by Mahatma Gandhi? That is the main question to which we have to give an answer in this conference. Fortunately, for us, the Lucknow Conference has already given us a clear lead in this respect. We, Mussulmans, especially a majority of them, have a special duty cast upon us to combat the communal poison, because, in recent years, the Muslim League, to which a large section of Muslims gave their support and adherence, has sedulously propagated this poison by its virulent advocacy of the two-nation theory.

I need hardly add that even if reason, the compelling logic of circumstances and self-interest made a decision to renounce communal politics inescapable for the Muslims, sheer gratitude to Mahatma Gandhi for all that he had done for them would be a sufficient reason to warrant this decision.

GANDHIJI'S SACRIFICE

Mahatma Gandhi has sacrificed his life so that Muslims and other minorities could live in India with honour and security, and has proved himself to be the best and greatest friend they had, for many generations. Could Muslims in India be guilty of such base ingratitude and fall so low as to betray their best friend and help to undo his great and noble work? I have not the slightest doubt in my mind that, though the majority of Muslims in the Indian Union had, in the past, unthinkingly followed the lead of the League and supported the two-nation theory, they have now perceived the dangerous implications of that theory and begun to realize that the inevitable corrollary of the theory is that two nations cannot live in one country without one of them being regarded and treated as an alien. There may be a few Muslims who still believe in that theory. For them, the clear choice is to migrate to Pakistan or to stay in India as aliens, as do nationals of other countries. But, the overwhelming majority of the Muslims belonging to the Indian Union wish to live here as its patriotic nationals. The legacy of the agitation virulently carried on by the Muslim League during the last few years, the tragic happenings in the Punjab, Delhi and other parts of the country, the vested interests that are created by any organisation, political or any other, and the desire for leadership are factors which worked against a number of these Muslims actively deciding to liquidate the Muslim League. But, Gandhiji's last fast and his tragic assassination have had a profound effect on the Muslim community as a whole and there are clear signs that they are rapidly veering round to the views held by the Nationalist Muslims.

AZAD'S CORRECT LEAD

The lead which Nationalist Muslims, under the leadership of a statesman like Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, have, for years past, been giving to their co-religionists, has been consistent and correct. At the Lucknow Conference, the Nationalist Muslims surveyed the terrible happenings that had taken place in India and Pakistan since 15th August last, explained the true inwardness of these happenings, and drew their attention to the right lessons to be learnt from them.

The All-India Congress Committee, had given its approval to Gandhiji's proposal to facilitate the return of refugees to their homes in Pakistan and the Indian Union. The Lucknow Conference, in welcoming this decision, urged upon the Central and Provincial Governments to take immediate steps for making the Congress ideal and programme effective and thus create conditions in which the exchange of populations would become unnecessary and refugees might return to their original homes. Let us hope that the remarkable change for the better in the mental attitude of all communities in Pakistan as well as India that has been brought about by Gandhiji's last fast and by the realisation of the tremendous and incalculable loss both the States have suffered by his tragic death, will induce an increasing number of refugees to return to their homes. Let us also hope that a common sorrow having brought Pakistan and India so near each other, will also bring home to the former the effect of its policy and action in regard to Kashmir and that Pakistan will make such amends as to lead to a settlement honourable both to itself and India and satisfactory to the people of Kashmir. The division of the country has brought nothing but misery to both India and Pakistan. But, it is a settled fact and a re-union of both cannot be brought about by force or coercion, but can take place only on the basis of free and willing consent of both. Whether that union takes place or not, it is the earnest wish of all right-thinking men and women, both in India and Pakistan, that both countries should live at peace with one another and prosper and progress to mutual advantage.

TEMPORARY EXPEDIENT

In spite of the recent exchange of population, which, I trust has been only a temporary expedient, there are Hindus and Muslims in both the states and they will continue to live there. Obviously, then, neither of them can afford to be a theocratic state. India is determined to be a secular state and has never accepted the two-nation theory. Pakistan must bury the two-nation theory fathoms deep and also make up its mind, in its own interests, to be a secular state as every modern and progressive state must be. But, no state can become secular unless it entirely divorces politics from religion and political parties in it are formed on basis other than religion. Apart from the fact that a modern state cannot help being purely secular and a theocratic state cannot serve the true interests even of the religious majority, Muslims and other minorities will certainly fare a thousand times better in a secular state than in a theocratic state, which cannot but prove a source of danger to them and other minorities.

Is it not, therefore, their special duty to make their own contribution towards ensuring that the Indian State continues to be a secular state by themselves abjuring communalism in politics? It is true that Muslims, as any other community, have certain religious and cultural interests to safeguard. This can best be done by a non-political organisation.

LUCKNOW LEAD

The Lucknow Conference was one of the most powerful forces working for the elimination of communal poison that threatens to destroy the freedom of the country at its very birth. These forces have been strengthened a thousandfold by the murder of Mahatma Gandhi, which has roused the conscience of India, as it had never been roused before. The Government of India and the Provincial Governments have taken drastic action by banning organisations and private armies which have fostered communal hatred. But, Government action alone is not enough unless it is backed up by the people and public opinion. Hence, the need for immediate and complete dissolution of communal political organisations. The working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha last week resolved to suspend the political activities of the Sabha. The Sikh political organisations must also be dissolved. So far as the Muslim League organisation in the Union is concerned, it is unfortunately there has been an unnecessary delay in dissolving it.

The Convener of the League Council has called a meeting next month and let us hope that the Council will come to a unanimous decision to renounce communal politics altogether. It is very gratifying that some provincial and district organisations of the Muslim League have given the right lead in this respect. The West Bengal Muslim League Parliamentary Party has expressed its feeling that, after the partition of the country, any communal organisation was no longer necessary. The U. P. Muslim League Parliamentary Party has been forthright in this respect and has decided to dissolve itself.

NEHRU'S PLEDGE

I hope that this clear lead will be followed by the Council of the Muslim League, which is meeting next month and the Muslim League will soon cease to exist. Muslims have no cause for fear in the Indian Union. The Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in his recent speeches, has pledged himself and his Government to protect their interests as well as those of other minorities and has declared that their rights in the Indian Union are in no way interior to those of any other community.

IMPLEMENT CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

The fight against communal poison can be carried on along many fronts. There is first the action by Governments against organisations which preach and practise communal hatred and violence. But, as I have stated above, Government's efforts cannot fully succeed unless they are supported by the people. The people must change their mental attitude. This can be done positively by concentrating attention on the great constructive task of building up a new India in which there will be no poverty, no illiteracy, no unemployment and in which every citizen will have the fullest opportunity of realising himself. To build up such a new India of Gandhiji's dream an honest, earnest and nationwide attempt to implement the constructive programme, so dear to him, will have to be made. We could not honour his memory and repay the debt we owe to him for winning freedom for us in a worthier manner than by each one of us making his utmost contribution in this respect.

NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND

The Working Committee of the Congress has started a National Memorial Fund, which can be used to collect, preserve and publish Gandhiji's writings and teachings in various languages, to maintain a museum where articles connected with him may be preserved and mainly to further the manifold constructive activities in which Gandhiji was interested, and such other activities of a like nature, which give concrete shape to his ideas. The Congress President and the Working Committee have appealed to the people of India to contribute to this National Memorial Fund and have suggested that each individual should give at least ten days' income to it. I have no doubt the Fund will reach proportions never reached by any fund yet raised in any part of the world. Gandhiji died for Muslims. May I therefore, appeal to my co-religionists to vie with their other fellow-countrymen in swelling this fund out of their poverty and also in doing all they can to further the high ideals which the departed leader preached and practised, including help, in every possible way, to the refugees from Pakistan?

NATIONAL LANGUAGE

The people can help the cause of communal harmony by refusing to indulge in communal controversies. We are trying to maintain an industrial truce in order to push forward production which is essential for our national well-being. A truce on the communal front is not less essential. In this, Government spokesmen and our leaders can help as much as others, in respect not merely of their speeches and statements, but also of their policies and actions. The question of national language has contributed, in no small degree, to the creation of communal bitterness. The decision of the U.P. and Bihar Governments to make Hindi written in Devanagari script as the official language of their province and the attempt sought to be made by some members of the Constituent Assembly to make Hindi written in Devanagari script the national language of the country, are a clear and lamentable violation of the constitution of the Congress which lays down that Hindustani, in either, script, Devanagari or Persian, should be the national language of the country. There were few questions on which Gandhiji felt more keenly and wrote more forcibly than that of Hindustani which he insisted should be learnt by every Indian in both Nagari and Persian scripts. May I appeal to those of my Congress friends who insist on making Hindi in Devanagari script as the national language, not to defy the Congress Constitution but to respect Gandhiji's wishes by retaining Hindustani in either script, Devanagari and Persian, as the national language? By all means, encourage Hindi, Urdu and the provincial languages. I would even make an earnest appeal to my co-religionists to learn both Hindi and

(Continued on Page 17)

A.I.C.C's Call To Nation To Fight Communalism

Upholds Ideal Of Secular State

Appeal For Funds For Gandhi National Memorial

SARDAR'S SPIRITED REPLY TO CRITICS OF CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVTS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21, (A.P.I.): The A. I. C. C. which met here today, adopted four resolutions, all of them dealing with the death of Mahatma Gandhi.

By the first resolution the A.I.C.C. placed on record its sense of profound sorrow and shame at the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. The second resolution called upon Congressmen in particular and the public in general to exert themselves to the utmost to fight "the demon of communalism".

It also congratulated the Central and Provincial Governments for having taken speedy steps to ban communal organisations and reiterated its faith in the ideal of a secular and democratic State based upon social economic and political justice.

GANDHI MEMORIAL FUND

The third resolution endorsed the Working Committee's resolution for the raising of a Gandhi National Memorial Fund and the last one called upon all Congress Committees to help in the collection of funds for the memorial and not dissipate their energy and funds by making separate collections for local memorials.

The Committee also took up for consideration the recommendations of the Working Committee on the fundamental principles which should form the basis for the new constitution of the Congress. Discussion had not concluded when the House adjourned till 2-30 p.m. tomorrow.

HIGH COMMAND CRITICISED

The resolution calling upon Congressmen to exert themselves to fight communalism and congratulating the Central and Provincial Governments for having taken speedy steps to ban communal organisations evoked a controversy and some half a dozen members, either through amendments or otherwise, criticised the High Command and condemned some Provincial Ministries for their alleged failings.

Sardar Patel in a vigorous speech emphasised that the great tragedy that had befallen the country should bestir everyone to rise to the occasion and stand united. Mutual recrimination and bickerings offered no solution. He was not pleading either for the Central or Provincial Ministries. If the opponents of the present Ministries were serious, they had the remedy as well. The Ministries could be replaced by democratic procedure. It was, however, time for all of them to be united in the face of the crisis that faced the country.

The amendments were either withdrawn or negatived and the House passed the resolution as originally drafted.

DETAILED PROCEEDINGS

The A.I.C.C. met here this afternoon at the Constitution Club under the presidentship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad. The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Members of the Cabinet, Provincial Premiers and members of the Dominion Parliament were among those present.

Half a dozen National Flags and a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi formed the background of the dais.

The resolution reiterating the A.I.C.C.'s faith in a secular and democratic State reads:

"The A.I.C.C. calls upon all Congressmen in particular and the public in general to exert themselves to the utmost to fight the demon of communalism, which, unless immediately checked, may destroy our freedom and defeat our objective the A.I.C.C. can never forget the fact that shortly before his foul assassination, Mahatmaji risked his life by undertaking an unlimited fast to fight communa-

(Continued on Page 15)

Anglo-Pakistan Financial Agreement

Karachi, Feb. 21 (A.P.I.): It is learnt that simultaneous publication of the Anglo-Pakistan Financial Agreement in Karachi, Delhi and London has been arranged for Monday morning.

Gujerat Muslim Conference

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 21 (A.P.I.): The Gujerat Muslim conference was held tonight in a special pandal erected in the compound of the Textile Labour Association. Over 700 delegates from different districts attended.

The Nawab of Cambay opening the conference, paid tribute to Mahatma Gandhi. "The greatest man of our country, "he said, "is no more among us to guide and inspire us. The loss is most grievous and irreparable. He has died a martyr to the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity and brotherly love and affection."

(SEE PAGE 8)

STOP PRESS

MERI FALLS TO SATYAGRAHIS

SIMLA, Feb. 21, (A.P.I.): Meri, another police post on the way to Sundernagar has been occupied by Satyagrahis of the Himalaya Pranth Provisional Government, according to the latest information reaching Simla tonight. It is the fifth police post to fall in the hands of the Sayagrahis is eight miles from Bahgna village.

GOVERNOR OF KASHMIR

JAMMU, Feb. 21, (A.P.I.): Khwaja Ali Shah, Director, Food Control Department, Government of Jammu and Kashmir, has been appointed as Governor of Kashmir.

MANCHURIAN "STEEL CITY" FALLS TO COMMUNISTS.

SANFRANCISCO, Feb. 21, (Reuter): The Chinese Communist Radio, heard here, claimed today that two Nanking Government divisions were wiped out on Thursday when Communist forces overran the steel city of Anshan, and the strategic town of Faku, in Manchuria. Nanking has admitted the loss of Anshan, 50 miles south-west of Mukden, but claimed that Faku 45 miles north of Mukden, was still holding out against siege

CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP OF INDIA.

INDORE, Feb. 21, (A. P. I.): In the semi-final of the Cricket Championship of India between Delhi and Indore, the former batting first were all out for 187 runs.

SOCIALISTS TO OPT OUT OF CONGRESS?

Nasik Convention May Ratify Executive Decision

From Our Correspondent

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21,

Socialists held a meeting of their Executive yesterday and decided to hold their party convention on March 19, 20 and 21 at Nasik. The Executive's unanimous verdict yesterday, it is learned, was to opt out of the Congress and organise constitutional opposition to Congress. Party convention at Nasik will take final decision. Socialists are jubilant over their success in Bombay Municipal Elections.

JINNAH SETS TASK FOR PAKISTAN ARMY

"Stand Guard Over Development And Maintenance Of Islamic Democracy"

KARACHI, Feb. 21 (A.P.I.): Quaid-i-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Governor-General of Pakistan said today: "We have won the battle for Pakistan's freedom, but the grimmer battle for the preservation of that freedom and building it on a firmer and sounder basis is still in progress, and that battle has yet to be fought to a successful conclusion if we are to survive as a great nation."

Mr. Jinnah who was addressing the 5th Heavy Ack Ack Regiment at Malir (on the outskirts of Karachi) added: "Now you have to stand guard over the development and maintenance of Islamic democracy, Islamic social justice and the quality of manhood in your own native soil.

"There is nothing that we desire more than to live in peace and let others live in peace and develop our country according to our own lights without outside interference, and improve the lot of the common man."

BEST WAY TO SERVE CAUSE OF PEACE

Mr. Jinnah said: "As I stated while addressing the Naval officers and men the other day, the best way in which we can serve the cause of peace and the ideals of the United Nations Organisation is by making ourselves strong so that no power may dare harbour any aggressive designs against us. We have won the battle for Pakistan's freedom but the grimmer battle for the preservation of that freedom and building it on a firmer and sounder basis is still in progress and that battle has to be fought to a successful conclusion if we are to survive as a great nation. Nature's law is 'the survival of the fittest' and we have to prove ourselves fit for our newly-won freedom.

"You have fought many a battle on the far-flung battle-fields of the globe to rid the world of the Fascist menace and make it safe for democracy. Now you have to stand guard over the development and maintenance of Islamic democracy, Islamic social justice and the quality of manhood in your own native soil. You will have to be alert, very alert, for the time for relaxation is not yet. With faith, discipline and selfless devotion to duty, there is nothing worthwhile, that you cannot achieve."

WE HAVE GOT TO BE UP-TO-DATE

"In this machine age when the misdirected genius of man forges new engines of destruction every day you have to keep abreast of the times and keep your knowledge and equipment up-to-date—not because we have any evil designs against any of our neighbours but because our own security demands that we should not be caught unawares. There is nothing that we desire more than to live in peace and let others live in peace and develop our country according to our own lights without outside interference and improve the lot of the common man.

"This is no doubt going to be an uphill task but if we are determined to work earnestly and sincerely and are willing and ready to make sacrifices for the collective good of our nation we shall soon achieve the aims and end we have in view."

MUFTI'S LETTERS TO JINNAH

Wooing Pakistan For Help In Struggle For Palestine

KARACHI, Feb. 21 (A.P.I.): Monsieur Saleh Ashmawy, editor of "Akhwanul Muslimeen" and vice-President of the Muslim Brotherhood, and Monsieur Allemullah Siddiqui have arrived in Karachi by air from Cairo.

They are reported to have brought presonal letters from the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem for the Quaid-i-Azam and the Prime Minister of Pakistan asking for Pakistan's support in the Arab struggle for Palestine.

The two Egyptians are also expected to visit East Bengal and Hyderabad State in the near future.

Monsieur Saleh Ahsmawy toured Western Pakistan a few months ago.

Congress Cabinet Meets

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21. (API): The Congress Working Committee held a third sitting this morning for two hours. The Committee discussed the report of the Economic Sub-Committee and also the general agenda to be considered by the A.I.C.C. the Committee will again meet tomorrow.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

Previous Closing	31.97
Today's Opening	31.88
Difference	—9
Today's Closing	32.03
Difference	+6

The New York Cotton Market will remain closed on Monday, 23rd Feb.

LAST QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 21.

		Rs.	As.
Cotton Jarila	March	558	0
Silver Bullion	Ready	152	8
Gold	Ready	107	6
Sovereign		69	0

CROSS RATES.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

T. T. London on New York 4.0275 Selling. 4.0325 Buying.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

T. T. New York on London previous closing 4.02-3/4 to 4.03-1/8.

U. S. Price of Foreign Silver 74-5/8 cents.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21: The Stock Exchange opening prices have not been received.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Feb. 21: The London Stock Exchange remained closed today.

R.S.S. Goes Underground?

Posters Pasted On Walls Of Bombay, Poona And New Delhi

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21, (UPI): The fact that the members of the R.S.S. have gone underground and have been carrying on their operations therefrom is mainfest from a number of pro-R.S.S. posters which were seen pasted on walls in New Delhi yesterday. These posters which were printed in red ink, contained the severest condemnation of Pandit Nehru's stand in support of Gandhiji's mission of communal narmony.

The Intelligence Branch of the Delhi police are reported to have received information that similar posters couched in more violent condemnation of Pandit Nehru have been found pasted during the last few days on the walls of Bombay and Poona. One of the Bombay posters, according to the same source, is alleged to have stated "Gandhi is gone. It is Nehru's turn next."

An all-out is being made by the Delhi police to track down these mischief makers.

Elaborate precautionary steps nave been taken by the police authorities in Delhi to guard the Prime Minister's official residence here throughout day and night. The entry into the compound of 17, York Road nas been severely restricted to outsiders. Barbed wire fencing has been erected around the outer walls of the entire compound of the Prime Minister's residence.

DIWEKAR'S RESIDENCE SEARCHED

MIRAJ, Feg. 21, (UPI): The residence of Pandit Mahadeo Shastri Diwekar, a well-known Hindu Mahasabha leader of Maharashtra, who was arrested last Thursday, was searched yesterday for seven hours by the police. A number of books, letters and press cuttings were seized. Among the letters taken by the police is one written by Pandit Dewaker to Mahatma Gandhi, disapproving Gandhiji's policy on the Hindu-Muslim problem and Gandhiji's reply to the same. Mr. Dewaker has been detained under the Public Security Measures Act.

The Municipal President, Mr. Rambhau Jamdar, yesterday unveiled Mahatma Gandhi's photo in the Council Hall.

At a general body of the Municipality, convened yesterday, a condolence resolution was passed on the death of Mahatma Gandhi and the assassination was condemned.

SUSPENDED FOR ALLEGED PRO-R.S.S. ACTIVITIES

FAIZABAD, Feb. 21, (API): About forty employees of various departments such as collectorate, police, supply and rationing have been suspended for their alleged Pro-R.S.S. activities.

MUSLIM NATIONAL GUARDS' OFFICE SEALED

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 21, (API): The Office of the Muslim National Guards which has been declared an unlawful body, was searched and sealed last night.

Seven volunteers of the Muslim National Guards who were arrested from the district have now been released.

130 ARRESTS IN W. BENGAL

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21, (API): About 130 persons have so far been arrested in West Bengal, following disbandment of the Muslim League National Guards, the Khaksars and the R.S.S., according to the Premier of West Bengal, Dr. B. C. Roy.

BAN ON DRILL

The Government of West Bengal has, it is learnt, decided to ban all organised drills in the Province, except when permitted by Government. This decision has been taken in pursuance of their recent announcement that no private armies would be tolerated. Official notifications to this effect are expected to be issued shortly.

FOUNDER OF SHIVAJI DAL ARRESTED

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 21, (API). The founder of the Chhatrapati Shivaji Dal recently outlawed by the C. P. Government was arrested here last evening under the Public Safety Act.

Br. Bombers For Argentine Air Force

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 21, (Reuter): The Buenos Aires press today featured a statement from the Argentine Air Secretariat reporting the arrival of an unspecified number of British Lincoln bombers for the Argentine Air Force.

The statement said they could "range over large sections of the Atlantic from coastal bases," that they had been built since the war and could carry a 10-ton bomb load.

AMENDING COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACT

BILL BEFORE BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The enlargement of the scope of the Co-operative Movement and placing it on a sound and healthy footing, was described to be the main object of a Bill to amend the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, by Mr. V. L. Mehta, Minister, for Finance and Co-operation, in moving the first reading of the Bill in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today.

Describing it as a landmark in the history of the Co-operative Movement in India Mr. Mehta said that it was on the basis of a sound co-operative organisation that the country would be able to lay the foundation of a co-operative commonwealth with equality of opportunity—which was the objectives of the Indian National Congress

Earlier the Assembly passed three other minor amending Bills. The first of these is designed to re-enact the amendments to hhe Mussalman Wakf Act in its application to the Province of Bombay as well as the Bombay Public Trusts Registration Act, and the Parsi Public Trusts Registration Act. These amendments had been made by the section 93 regime and would have lapsed if they had not been approved by the Legislature.

The second bill is intended to vary the proportion of the amount to be credited from the general revenues of the Bombay Municipality to a separate account maintained for Improvement Schemes. The Municipality had already been empowered to reduce this amount. As the period of this power is due to lapse the bill further extended the period till 1949-50.

The third Bill—an amending Bill to the Essential Commodities and Cattle (Control) Act is intended to penalise owners of motor vans animals or vessels used for the import of commodities in contravention of control orders. Although the owners of these vehicles may carry these commodities in the full knowledge that it is illegal to do so, they escape punishment at present. The Bill gives power to seize such vehicles so as to work as a strong deterrent

LONG OVERDUE

Mr. V. L. Mehta moving the first reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay Co-operative Societies act said that this legislation although long overdue was held up due to more important work. Various suggestions had been made for removing the defects in the working of the original Act and making it more serviceable to the rural population. In 1944 a Provincial Co-operators' conference held in Bombay appointed a committee to go into the question of effecting suitable modifications and the present legislation was the result of the result of the recommendations made by that committee.

Explaining the main features of the Bill Mr. Mehta said that provision had been made to permit agricultural credit societies to limit their liability, if they so chose. It had been urged that the insistance on the condition of unlimited liability in the formation of agricultural credit societies had retarded the expansion of primary socities and therefore the condition of liability was being made optional instead of compulsory.

The second feature of the Bill which widened the scope of financial investment and advancement of co-operative societies, was the provision whereby members had to agree to a charge on their immovable property being created in favour of the society from which they got financial assistance. This was intended to facilitate recovery of outstanding loans. Under the provisions of the present Bill loans could be given both against movable and immovable property subject to such regulations as the Provincial governments might choose to make.

DRASTIC REDUCTION

The Bill further sought to reduce drastically the rate of dividend which could be sanctioned by a society from ten per cent to six and one-fourth per cent

Though it was government's intention to keep the door of the co-operative moment as wide open as possible, Mr. Mehta said that in a co-operative commonwealth there could be no narrow restriction of caste or community. So no society could be permitted to limit its membership to any caste or community.

Provision had also been made making it compulsory for all co-operative societies to contribute towards the education fund of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute.

The other features of the Bill explained by the Minister were the progressive de-officialisation of control over the co-operative movement, the splitting up of single societies to two or more units wherever they so desired and the setting up of a co-operative Tribunal for deciding appeals relating to arbitration proceedings and other similar matters.

FINANCE MINISTER COMPLIMENTED

Mr. M. M. A. Bhaijee, wholeheartedly supporting the Bill, complimented the Finance Minister who has devoted his life and did yeoman's service in the field of Co-operation. He felt that societies of limited nature would function more successfully than the limited type.

Mr. Babubai Patel, while supporting the Bill, doubted whether the federal machinery provided for in the legislation would replace effectively the present arrangement of official control.

Mr. Chandulal Pitambardas Parikh pointed out that distribution provided the greatest scope for exploitation. The prices of goods rose anywhere from between 25 per cent to 200 per cent in passing from the producer to the consumer. The only remedy for this was the development of co-operative marketing.

He urged that a definite five-year plan of development should be chalked out with a definite target of seeing that at least 25 per cent of the entire production of the land reaches the consumer through co-operative channels only in a matter of five years. District organisations manned by men who would devote themselves to such work should be set up for this purpose.

"HEALTHY INNOVATION"

Mr. J. H. Shamsuddin welcomed the healthy innovations made by this Bill. The most important of these innovations according to him was the provision for the formation of better farming societies in place of Crop Protection Societies. Among other things such societies would help in the more effective implementation of tenancy legislation.

After all the success of any legislation depended on how it was worked. It was fortunate, therefore, that the Co-operative Department was now under the guardianship of a veteran co-operator. He felt confident that the movement had a great future.

Messrs. B. D. Deshmukh, M. L. Jadhav, G. W. Joshi and S. T. More also supported the bill.

The debate on the first reading had not concluded when the House rose for the day.

JAPAN'S NEW PREMIER

Democratic Party Leader Elected

TOKYO, 21 (Reuter): The Japanese House of Representatives today elected as the new premier, Mr. Hitoshi Ashida, leader of the Democratic Party and Foreign Minister in the Government of Mr. Tetsu Katayama (Social Democrat) which resigned on February 9.

The Democrats—a Conservative group—formed part of the Coalition under Mr. Tetsu Katayama until he resigned the Premiership earlier this month.

Mr. Katayama's resignation was forced by dissension within his own Social Democratic party, as he was faced with the choice of keeping the support of the Democrats or alienating Socialist left-wing elements.

If the Liberals and Democrats now decided to form a coalition. Reuter adds, the Social democrats would be the chief opposition party in the House of Representatives.

DELHI BACK TO NORMAL

Appeal To Muslim Refugees To Return Home

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21 (A.P.I.): Maulana Hifzur Rehman, General Secretary, Jamiatul Ulma-i-Hind, has issued the following statement to the press:—

"I have been continuously receiving letters from Muslims of Delhi now taking refuge in various provinces of the Indian Union and Pakistan, stating that they are longing to return home and would come back as soon as peace is established in Delhi.

"I am not in a position to deal with every inquiry of this sort individually. I, therefore, would like to inform them through the Press that situation in Delhi has changed and there are signs of return to sanity, and it is believed that what Mahatma has earned through martyrdom will not be allowed to be lost. I now appeal to all Muslims who left their places during the disturbances to return home without any delay as further absence from the City may be detrimental to their interest."

Betting On Horses To Go

Madras Govt's Bill Presented In Assembly

MADRAS, Feb. 21, (A.P.I.): A Bill prohibiting wagering or betting on horse racing in this province even within the race enclosures was introduced in the Madras Assembly by Mr. M. Bakthavatsalam, Minister for Public Works, shortly before the House rose for the day.

The Minister explained that the Bill did not contemplate abolition of horse races as such, but only sought to put an end to the betting side of the sport "to prevent poor people from frequenting races and losing their all".

The Bill which, according to the motion of the Minister, is to be referred to a Select Committee consisting of fourteen members of the Assembly, also prohibits the printing, publication or sale of news of acceptances for horse races or tips, or information likely to facilitate betting on horse races.

Contravention of the rules will be punishable with fine which may extend up to Rs. 500 or with imprisonment which may extend to one month or with both.

RECLAMATION OF FALLOW LANDS

Making India Self-Sufficient In Food Grains

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21 (A.P.I.): In its attempt to make India self-sufficient in foodgrains, the Ministry of Agriculture has been considering the possibility of utilising waste land lying along railway lines, for growing food crops.

It is understood that the railway are agreeable to place such lands at the disposal of Provincial Governments or lease them out on certain terms and conditions. In the past, encouragement has been given for the cultivation of vegetables by the railway staff on railway lands, but so far, vegetable farms have been established mainly in railway colonies attached to the bigger stations.

Under the Central Government's plans to increase the food supply, schemes for the survey and reclamation of waste lands sponsored by the provincial Governments have been eligible for financial assistance from the Centre. Provincial Governments have now been advised to extend their survey and reclamation schemes to fallow lands along railway lines.

Patiala Prajamandal Political Conference

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21 (A.P.I.): Sheikh Mohd Abdullah, head of the Kashmir Emergency Administration, and President of the All India States' People's Conference, will inaugurate the Patiala Prajamandal Political Conference to be held at Patiala on Febuary 28.

PONDICHERRY, Feb. 20 (A.P.I.): It is understood that Monseur Daniel Levi, French Ambassador to India, will return to New Delhi from Paris on February 22, when he will resume negotiations with the Government of India on the future status of French India.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud 13, 2004.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 11, 1367.
Parsi: Shehrever 22, 1317.
Sunrise: 7-04 a.m. Sunset: 18-42 p.m.
Hightide: 09-42, 23-02.
Lowtide: 04-27, 16-02.

To-day's Engagements

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION: Elocution Competition, at Anjuman-e-Islam High School Hall, Hornby Road, today (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m.

THANA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION: Inaugural Address by Mrs. V. Alva, today, at 6 p.m., in the Town Hall, Thana.

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION: Will screen the Soviet film "Childhood of Maxim Gorky" at the Rivoli (Matunga B. B. & C. I.), today, at 10 a.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "Karna —Fate or Free Will", today (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m., at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI: Election of Managing Committee for the years 1948 and 1949, today, at Mandali's Office, 8, Nanabhai Lane, Polling hours: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.

MAHARASHTRA CHARKA SANGH: "An Spinning Week" for the memory of Mahatma Gandhi, is arranged in the Palan Sojpal Buildings, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar (B. B.) by the Maharastra Charkha Sangh Khadi Vastragar, Dadar (B. B.), from today, to 29-2-48: Interested and regular spinners are requested to attend the programme from 7-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. and from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m.

VIDYADAINI SABHA: The Annual General Meeting today, at 3 p.m., at Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Marzban Road, Fort.

ARYA SAMAJ GIRGAM KAKADWADI: Public lecture on Vedopadesh by Shri Swami Abhayanandji, today, at 7 p.m.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Discourse in Hindi by Kumari Nirmaladevi on "Vedanta and Brahmi Sthithi", at 4-30 p.m., today.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: Lecture on Pranayama and Health, today, at 10 a.m. (N. S. T.), at Shri Ramtirth Yogashram, 448, Sandhurst Road.

KASTURBA ANNIVERSARY DAY: Opening Ceremony of the Photo of late Mahatma Gandhi, today, at 9-30 a.m., in the Bhatia Bal Rakshak Vidyalaya, Manordas Street, Fort.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. K. V. Bhatt will deliver a lecture on "Elementary Astrology", at 4 p.m. and Mr. D. C. Amin, on "Mundane Astrology", at 5 p.m., today, at the Liberty High School, Princess Street.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY: A meeting of the Social Workers of Bombay will be held to pay homage to Gandhiji. Those organisations who want to co-operate may communicate to Miss P. N. Nariman, Jt. Hon. Secretary, Social Workers' Society, 207, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

AT YOU: Tomorrow Shri Ali Sardar Jafari—will speak in Hindi on "Hindi and Urdu Poetry" at Youths' Own Union—YOU—tomorrow i.e. 23rd February 1948 at Cama Oriental Institute (Library) Hall, at 6-15 p.m.

GRANT FOR MANMAD ANATH VIDYARTHI ASHRAM.

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned the payment of a building grant of Rs. 8,750 to the Ambedkar Anath Vidyarthi Ashram, Manmad in Nasik District on certain conditions.

MORARJI DESAI.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Home and Revenue Minister, Bombay, will leave on a tour of the Belgaum and Satara Districts on Tuesday evening (February 24) and not on Monday evening (February 23) as announced earlier and return on Saturday morning (February 28).

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY, Feb. 22, (Sunday).

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. G. G. Kharadkar (Violin par Lalit) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Mohammad Ismail (Todi on Vichitra Been) 8-45 Babubhai Andharia (Vocal) 9-0 Pramilabai (Bhajan Tulsidas) 9-15 Aftab-I-Musiqi U. F. Khan of Baroda (Vocal) 11-0 Filmi Gane 11-45 Vilap (G) 12-15 p.m. Sardarbai Karadgekar (Vocal) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 V. S. Deshpande (Megh) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Mark Robinson: Pianoforte (Leethoven) 2-10 Homi Kanga: Violin (Chopin) 4-20 V. L. Shah (Noorani) (Multani) 4-45 Babubhai Andharia (Vocal) 5-0 Mohammad Ismail (Gauri on Vichitra Been) 5-15 Programme (M) for Children 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 V. S. Deshpande (Puria Dhanashri) 6-45 Kannada Bhajan 7-0 Mohammal Ismail (Puria on Vichitra Been) 7-10 Locals 7-15 Pramila Bai (Durga) 7-30 Aftab-I-Musiqi U. E. Khan (Vocal) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Reading from his own poems by M. K. Pardhi 8-45 Var-Vahu-Ame: Shamal (G) by . P. Bhatt 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Air Orchestra 10-0 Ranchhodlal (G) by Yashodhar Mehta.

VARIATIONS.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Classical Hits 5-45 p.m. Rabab Recital By Sringul 6-15 Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)—8-0 p.m. Babubhai Andharia (Thumri) 8-15 V. L. Shah (Dadra aur Ghabal) 9-0 Sardarbai Karadgekar (Lalit Gauri).

SATYAGRAHI'S OCCUPY BAGNA

SIMLA, Feb. 21, (A. P. I.): Bagna village, nine miles from Kursog, a tehsil headquarter, is reported to have been occupied by satygrahis of the Himalayan Prant Provisional Government.

A Defence Committee has been appointed by the Provisional Government to administer the occupied zone.

Amrit Kaur's Visit To Cipla Laboratories

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Hon'ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur paid a visit to Cipla Laboratories this morning. She was taken round the various departments and keenly watched the pharmaceutical products being manufactured. Specially interesting was the work being carried on by Cipla for the utilization of Mhowra flowers which by a special method of fermentation, are converted into Lactic Acid and Calcium Lactate. This work is being done at the suggestion of Prohibition Board, Government of Bombay, in furtherance of their prohibition policy.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur was very much moved to see a number of old photographs of Mahatma Gandhi during latter's visit to Cipla in 1939.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.

BOMBAY Feb. 21.

Rani Maharaj Singh visited the Cama and Albless Hospitals on Cruikshank Road, where she was received by the Medical Officer-in-Charge.

The Governor of Bombay received Mr. O. H. Gheewala, Mr. S. K. Barodawalla and his two sons.

His Excellency and Rani Maharaj Singh lunched with the Stewards and Committee of the Royal Western India Turf Club, at the Race Course, and afterwards attended the Races. Rani Maharaj Singh gave away the Governor's and the Derby Cups.

KASTURBA DAY

The fourth deaeth-anniversary of Kasturba falls today (Sunday). The B.P.C.C. will observe the Day by holding a public meeting at the People's Jinnah Hall, Congress House, at 6 p.m. The Hon'ble Shri L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise, Government of Bombay, will preside and Smt. Lilavati Munshi, M.L.A., Smt. Sumatibai N. Gore, M.L.A. and Shri M. Y. Nurie will address.

TEMPERATURES ABOUT NORMAL

POONA, Feb. 21, (A. P. I.): The following is the weather summary for Saturday, the 21st February 1948:—

Night temperatures continued to be above normal over the whole country and appreciably so in the Central Provinces, the Central India, the United Provinces and East Rajputana.

FORECAST UNTIL 22ND FEBRUARY:—Rainfall will be fairly widespread in the East Punjab and Kashmir and local in the United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province and the East Rajputana. A few falls of rain are also likely in the West Punjab, Baluchistan, in and around Central India and the East Central Provinces.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:—Locally moderate to heavy rain is likely over the Punjab-Kumaon Hills within the next 24 hours.

Cooly Fatally Crushed

A cooly, sandwiched between two wagons, was crushed to death at Kurla on February 20.

He got into a stationary lorry, loaded with sand. As fate would have it, the loaded truck, slid back the slope and bumped against a stationary wagon with a terrific impact.

The worker was crushed to death on the spot.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Feb. 21, (A. P. I.): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches for the past 24 hours from November 1, 1948 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.) on Saturday 21st February, 1948:—

Ahmedabad 93 67 0 4.4 plus 4.1, Ahmednagar 78 65 0 2.2 plus 0.5, Allahabad 61 60 0 1.2 minus 0.9, Bangalore 87 62 0 1.6 minus 1.9, Baroda 98 65 0 0.2 —, Belgaum 89 61 0 2.9 plus 0.9, Bhopal 87 58 0 4.2 plus 2.6, Bhuj 84 61 0 0.6 plus 0.2, BOMBAY 89 72 0 4.3 minus 0.5, Calcutta 88 68 0 3.3 plus 1.1 Delhi 69 59 1.0 3.7 plus 1.4, Indore 89 62 0 1.9 minus 0.3, Mahabalaswar 85 64 0 1.5 minus 0.6, Mangalore 89 76 0 2.7 minus 0.9, Poona 97 63 0 1.8 plus 0.4, Rajkot 89 61 0 0.1 minus 0.3, Sholapur 97 71 0 0.4 minus 1.5, Simla 41 39 0.6 2.7 minus 3.8, Surat 99 67 0 0.1 minus 0.5.

Need For Govt Control Over Bullion Market

Bombay Cabinet Committee's Recommendations

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In May 1947, shortly after a Committee of the Cabinet had reported on the control of forward trading in cotton, the Government of Bombay appointed another Committee consisting of the Ministers for Finance and Law to examine the analogous problem pertaining to the bullion trade. The Committee's report is published today.

The recommendations of the Committee pertain to two broad issues, namely:

(1) Control by the Government over the bullion markets and the extent and manner of such control; and (2) recognised associations and their constitutions.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL

Regarding the first issue, the Committee considers that the need for Government control over the bullion market has become more manifest now than during the war. It agrees that there is much validity in the contention that any control to be imposed should be in all the provinces by all-Indian legislation but is of the opinion that it would be inadvisable for the Government of Bombay to wait till the Central legislation materialises. Accordingly, it recommends that the Bombay Forward Contracts Control Act, 1947, should be applied to bullion and that the Government should take power not only to recognise an association for purpose of forward trading in bullion and to approve its rules and by-laws, but also to supersede its Governing body, if necessary, and to impose rules and by laws on it.

RECOGNISED ASSOCIATION

As regards the second issue, the Committee recommends for administrative and other reasons that only one association should be recognised in Bombay City. As ninety per cent of the bullion trade is concentrated in Bombay City and the forward markets in the mofussil have little independent existence, the Committee suggests that no association in the mofussil should be recognised unless the volume of trading and other relevant considerations establish a need for it.

TERMS FOR RECOGNITION

Regarding the association to be recognised in Bombay City, the Committee thinks that only the Bombay Bullion Exchange need be considered for such recognition, provided however it agree to alter its constitution as follows:

(1) The existing proprietary interests (including those pertaining to the maintenance of a refinery and the management of a safe deposit vault) should be separated altogether from the trading interests, and the reorganised association concern itself solely with the trading interests.

(2) There should be no numerical limit to the admission of new members, ordinary or associate.

(3) Voting rights should be available to all ordinary members, existing the future.

(4) In its other main features, the constitution of the reorganised Bullion Exchange should, "mutatis mutandis." follow that of the East India Cotton Association as recently reconstituted. In case, the Bombay Bullion Exchange is unwilling to reconstitute itself as indicated, the Committee recommends that the trade be invited to form a new association. Since membership of the recognised association will be open, no necessity arises of recommending any terms for the amalgamation of other existing associations with the recognised association.

NO OPTIONS

In regard to details such as trading hours and holidays, licensing of brokers, disciplinary by-laws etc., the Committee suggests that these should generally follow the corresponding provisions in the rules and by-laws of the East India Cotton Association. The Committee is definitely of the opinion that options in bullion should be entirely banned.

Indian Davis Cup Team

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21 (A.P.I.): The Honorary Secretary All-India Lawn Tennis Association announces that the Indian Davis Cup team will consist of Sumant Misra, S. L. R. Sawhney and a third player to be selected on the basis of trials to be held in Calcutta on March 7 and 8.

Mr. T. S. Kakkoo will be non-playing captain-cum-manager.

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THREE-POWER AGREEMENT

Economic Attachment Of Saar To France And Its Sequel

BERLIN, Feb. 21 (Reuter): As the British, French and the United States Governments prepared to meet in London on Monday to discuss a Tripartite agreement for Western Germany, the news came that experts of the three Powers had reached agreement on the three major issues raised by the economic attachment of the Saar to France.

Settlement of outstanding problems was reached on Saar coal, the French share of reparations and trade between the Saar and the joint Anglo-American area, the announcement said:

The removal of Saar coal from the German pool will be effected, as previously announced on a progressive scale ending on April 1, 1949.

The Coal Committee of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe at Geneva has been notified by the three governments of their agreement.

The experts have jointly calculated the amount which should be taken from the French share of reparations in Capital equipment to allow for the separation of the Saar from German economy. The Inter-Allied Reparations Agency in Brussels will be informed of these agreed conclusions.

LIQUIDATION OF CONGRESS IN N. AND E. BENGAL

Kiran Sankar Roy Against Any Hasty Decision

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21 (A.P.I): The proposal of the Congress Working Committee "to liquidate the Congress organisation in North and East Bengal" would produce a sense of utter dismay among Congressmen and the minority community in those areas said Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, leader of the Congress Party in the Pakistan Constituent Assembly, in an interview here.

Mr. Roy stated that he had already wired to the Congress President and other leaders to postpone a final decision till the next meeting of the A.I.C.C.

"I do not know what Congressmen in East Bengal are expected to do after the Congress organisation is dissolved. It will be impossible to set up another orgagnisation with the same authority and prestige through which Congressmen can continue political work. I have no doubt that this step will produce a sense of utter dismay among Congressmen and the minority community in East Bengal.

Mr. Roy added that if this also meant the liquidation of the Congress Party in the Pakistan Constituent Assembly and in the East Pakistan Legislative Assembly, it would result in complete disintegration of the political organisation which could have kept up the morale of the minority community in East Pakistan. It would also produce mass exodus of the Hindus though Congress work in East Bengal was becoming increasingly difficult, the minority community was still looking upto the Congress for relief and help. If it was liquidated they would have no organisation to look upto. Even a ban imposed by the Pakistan Government would not have been so disastrous as this voluntary liquidation, he said.

Mr. Roy hoped that the Congress Working Committee and the High Command would consider all aspects of the question and would not come to a hasty decision. It was not a matter which could be decided by votes. It should be decided in consultation with those Congressmen who could speak on behalf of the minority community in East Bengal.

Floored Negro Boxer Dies In Hospital

CHICAGO, Feb. 21 (Reuter): Sam Baroudi, 20-year-old negro light-heavyweight of New York City, died in hospital here six hours after he had been knocked by Edward Charles, a contender for the world title, in the last of a ten-round contest last night.

Baroudi, who had never been floored before, did not regain consciousness after he sank to the canvas under a series of vicious rights and lefts.

He was rushed to hospital, where it was said that his condition was too serious to operate.

Baroudi had won 40 of his previous 45 bouts.

PLOT TO OVERTHROW CZECH GOVT.

PREMIER GOTTWALD REVEALS DETAILS

LONDON, Feb. 21, (Reuter): Czechoslovakia is faced with a Cabinet crisis caused by the resignation of eight non-Communist Ministers, coinciding with publication of details of an alleged plot to carry out an armed coup. Communist Premier Klement Gottwald, in a statement issued after the resignations had become known and quoted by Prague radio last night accused Ministers representing other parties in the coalition of absenting themselves from a Cabinet meeting yesterday at which M. Vaclav Nosek, Communist Minister of the Interior, was to tell them of "certain discoveries made by the security organs." At the same time a joint announcement making known the discovery of a plot was issued by M. Nosek and General Ludvik Svoboda, non-party Defence Minister. Prague radio said. They alleged they had discovered the plot in the past week and said it was organised by followers of General Lew Prachala, who was deprived of his rank after opposing the Czech Exile Government which met in London during the war. The leader was named as Bravomir Raihil, said to be connected with General Wladislaw Anders, former Commander of Polish troops in Italy.

The Ministers who resigned were: Three Czech Socialists —Dr. Petr Zenkl, a Vice-Premier, Professor Jaroslav Stransky, Education Minister, and Dr. Prokop Drtina, Minister of Justice. Three Peoples Party Ministers—M. Frantisex Hala, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs Dr. Adolf Prochazka Health Minister and Monsignor Jan Sramek, a Vice-Premier. Two Slovak Democrats (Catholic Conservatives)—M. Stephen Kocwara, a Vice-Premier, and M Ivan Pietor, Transport Minister.

Yesterday's developments came after two days of political crisis over objection by some of the coalition parties to alleged "bolshevisation" of important public posts by M. Nosek.

M. Klement Gottwald was expected to offer the resignation of his five party coalition Cabinet when he reports to Dr. Edward Benes, the President, on the resignation of eight of his Ministers.

KEEN MATCHES IN C. C. I. TENNIS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Several keen matches were witnessed this evening in the first round of the men's singles event, in one such match Sarangpani got the better of Rajaram 6-3, 7-9, 6-2. The match was quite well contested and the loser never gave up the fight until the last point had been decided.

THE RESULTS:
MEN'S SINGLES

N. D. G. Rao w.o. L. A. Mordant; A. R. V. Peermohammad beat N. D. Vyas 6-3, 7-5; S. C. Panday beat J. T. Khatau 7-5, 6-0; V. R. Mehta beat B. Tipnis 6-4, 7-5; S. G. Wasani beat N. M. Jhaveri 6-3, 6-0; E. D'Gama beat P. Khorde 8-6, 7-5; J. V. Joshi beat V. B. Tipnis 6-1, 6-0; B. S. Rama Rao beat J. Merchant 6-2, 7-5; R. K. Sanghani beat S. A. Shette 6-1, 7-2; K. K. Sanjana beat Inamdas 6-4, 6-0, R. N. Rodrigues beat I. R. Mehta 6-1, 6-1; J. M. Shah beat S. T. Panjwani 6-4, 6-0; C. G. Velkar beat P. K. Chaubal 6-1, 6-2; R. P. C. Bhat beat P. N. Sanyal 6-2, 5-7, 6-2; J. Dastur beat R. N. Rodrigues 4-6, 6-2, 6-1; C. J. Cooper beat B. M. Singh 6-1, 6-0; P. N. Sarangpani beat Rajaram 6-3, 7-9, 6-2.

FIELD DAY FOR BOWLERS

Sheffield Shield Match Surprise

MELBOURNE, Feb. 21, (Reuter): Victoria's Test players to tour England with the Australian team this summer had a rude shock today in the Sheffield shield match here from South Australia, who had not one man of Test calibre in their side.

Against Test bowlers, Douglas Ring, Sam Loxton, Bill Johnston and Ian Johnson, South Australia knocked up a first innings total of 407, R. Ridings scoring 186 not out.

Ring took four wickets for 99, Johnson three for 91, Loxton one for 60 and Johnston one for 75.

When Victoria's tour batsmen were tested, they, too, made a poor showing. Lindsay Hasset, tour vice-Captain, was out for a duck, while Young Neil Harvey scored only six.

Ken Meuleman, a Test batsman not included in the tour team, was also out for a duck.

At close of play, Victoria had made 127 for seven wickets in their first innings.

Some 'Happy Events' indeed

PERTH, Feb. 21, (Reuter): Several of the Indian cricketers have received news of "Happy Events" at home. First, gladdening news came that a son had been born to the captain Amarnath. About a fortnight ago, Sarwate's wife gave birth to a daughter and Mankad expects news of a baby at any time.

Yesterday came the news of an addition to the great cricketing family of Nawanagar. Ranvirsinhji was the proudest man in Perth yesterday, when the cable arrived announcing the birth of his son.

Ranvirsinhji gave a cocktail party at the Palace Hotel, last night, which was attended by Indian and Western Australian players and officials who were all in the happiest mood, while a toast to Ranvirsinhji's wife and son was celebrated. A fitting climax was the receipt, today, of the news that Ranvirsinhji had been promoted to Lt.-Colonel.

M.C.C. ALL OUT FOR 332 RUNS

Debacle On Second Day

GEORGE TOWN, (Br. Guiana) Feb. 20, (Reuter): The M.C.C. were all out for 332 in their match with British Guiana here today and in reply the home side had scored 144 for four wickets by close of play.

Losing Len Hutton to the fifth ball of the day, without addition to his Thursday's score of 138, the M.C.C. apart from J. C. Laker and J. H. Wardle fared disappointingly. Most of the tourists' batsmen did not appear confident against the steady bowling, and six wickets fell for the addition of only 63 runs to their overnight score of 269 for four

Laker who was 7 (notout) overnight made a useful 20 while Wardle in a bright knock scored 35

H. P. Bayley the British Guiana captain, who toured England in 1939 alone remained solid in the home side's innings and at the end of the day's play was still unbeaten with 60 to his credit.

M. C. C. (First Innings)

Hutton c Jordan b Gaskin	138
J. D. Rabertson b Trim	39
S. C. Griffith c Trim b Raijnauth	1
K. Cranston b Cammacho	73
G. A. Smithson lbw Cammacho	73
J. C. Laker c Christani b Norman Wight	20
R. Howorth b Trim	3
T. G. Evans b Trim	1
M. F. Tremlett c Jordan b Gaskin	2
J. H. Wardle b Trim	35
H. J. Butler (not out)	7
EXTRAS	12
TOTAL	332

BOWLING ANALYSIS:
Gaskin 35/6/101/2
Trim 27.1/4/68/4
Norman Wight 18/1/48/1
Baijnath 18/2/60/1
Thomas 6/1/20 0
Christiani 2/0/8/0
Commacho 8/3/15/2

BRITISH GUIANA (First Innings)

H. A. Wight c and b Laker	10
B. Pairaudeau run out	6
H. P. Bayley (not out)	69
R. J. Christiani lbw Laker	38
J. L. Thomas run out	12
G. A. Cammacho (not out)	13
EXTRAS	5
TOTAL (for four wickets at close)	144

Lord Mountbatten planting a tree in the Government House, Lucknow on February 18. In the background are the Hon'ble Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, the Premier of U. P., Miss Padmaja Naidu and Lady Mountbatten.

Bombay Races

JEANNE D'ARC OBLIGES IN THRILLING DERBY

Sabah Al Khair Pays Rs.1141

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

To-day, on the eventful Derby day, the attendance at Mahaluxmi was much below expectation but those who were present saw a thrilling finish in Blue Riband of our turf which ultimately resulted in short-head victory for the heavily supported Jeanne D'Arc owned by the popular sporting Maharaja of Idar. With eight declining at the course, twenty two candidates faced the barrier. The starter's patience was sorely tried out after several attempts the large field was very well despatched. Here Again made the play for a few strides but soon after Paper King assumed command and at the ten he was followed by Raj Doot, Rim Jhim and Grateful. Early in the rear were Big Blaze, Maduri, Parthian and Himat. Jeanne D'Arc was in the middle division. Paper King was being chased by Raj Doot, Rim Jhim, Post Master, Here Again, Doorani, Grateful and Shah Jahan as they approached the seven and at this stage Big Blaze, Jeanne D'Arc and Kunigal Star were ahead of the bunch behind. Paper King entered the home-stretch ahead of Post Master, Doorani and Grateful but nearing the grand stand Doorani slipped out on the rails and made short-living pretention. A furlong from home Jeanne D'Arc came with a glorious run from the middle of the field and then suddenly roared up Kunigal Star from the outside. When the pair was engaged in a tight finish, the latter's bracket companion Maduri appeared from nowhere on the extreme outside and in the thrilling battle Jeanne D'Arc secured the short-head verdict while another short-head only separated Kunigal Star and Maduri. Post Master was a good fourth. Both Rickaby and Duffy were noticed at their best. Rickaby earlier in the day scored facile win, pillar-to-post, in the Colaba Cup on Chief of Patdi's Pravina.

Sabah Al Khair sprang a surprise early in the afternoon when making a late charge she held favourite Gipsy Flower at bay and returned this season's only four-figure dividend.

In the Manaraja of Kashmir's Gold Cup, Push On, the fluent winner easily disposed of Kirti. Her Majesty who placed third was in the lead for slightly over six furlongs but the famous mare failed to respond at the end and it transpires that she was bleeding after the race.

Princess of Hindustan and Chin Up who placed third and second in the second division of the Malabar Hill Plate and the first division of the Kirkee Plate respectively were the unlucky losers in the day. The first-named who finished half a length behind the dead-heated My Pleasure and Princess Victory lost several lengths at the kick off and Chin Up who came up nicely in front of the grand stands could not be extended as a result of sudden slipping of the saddle.

Doubles were recorded by trainers Buckley, Marrable and Ebrahim Mahomed and three jockeys, Rickaby Narayan Singh and Fahad also accomplished similarly.

Seventeen punters collected each Rs. 8,526 in the treble pool.

RACE RESULTS

The following are the results:—

MALABAR HILL PLATE—(Div. I) 5 Furs.

Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's FITNA 8-7 Uttamsingh 1
Maharaja of Idar's BEAUTIFUL 8-7 Shaikh 2
Major A. Svamvur's BIG HEARTED 8-7 Mohd. Khan 3
Khan Saheb S. Rashid Ahmed & Sultan Moloobhoy's SHOW ON 8-7 S. Chavan 4
Not Run: Vagabond Queen.
Won by 3 1|2 lengths, 1|2 length, 1 1|2 lengths.
Time: 1 mt. 4 2|5 secs.
Tote Paid Rs. 14 for win; Rs. 11, 14 and 15 for places.

MALABAR HILL PLATE—(Div. III) 5 Furs.

Mr. Aziz Mahomed's SABAH AL KHAIR 8-7 Fahad 1
M|s. Mahomed Nafa and Sevaram Dipchand's GIPSY FLOWER 8-7 Damodar 2
Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wadia's ROHINI 8-7 Uttamsingh 3
Major A. Svamvur's BELLA 8-7 K. Hassan 4
Not Run: Ghaflah and Noor Bano
Won by: 3|4 length, 1 1|2 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 mt. 5 4|5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 1,141 for win, Rs. 155, 16 and 21 for places.

THE KIRKEE PLATE (Div. II).—Distance 1 Mile.

Mrs. E Reuben's ATOMIC 8-6 Fahad 1
Mr. F. J. Collins's GOLDEN MOON 8-9 Cunningham 2
Mr. Osman Chotani's PATENT BID 8-8 Poshni 3
Capt. S. A. Rashid's PATRICIA'S CHOICE 8-6 Antoo 4
Not Run: Jaltarang.
Won by 3/4l., Nk, 1/2l.
Time: 1min. 45 2-5secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 152 for Win, Rs. 48, 16, and 70 for Places.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Mr. R. P. Ebrahim's MY PLEASURE 8-7 S. Chavan 1
Mr. Ahmed M. Khairaz's PRINCESS VICTORY 8-7 Shaikh .. 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's PRINCESS OF HINDUSTAN 8-7 N. Singh 3
Sir Sultan Chinoy's SHAHISTAH 8-7 Purtusingh 4
Not Run: Duchess of Ramgarh, Rio Rita.
Won by Dead-heat, 1/2l., 2l.
Time: 1min. 5 4-5secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 30, 86 for Win, Rs. 17, 37, and 15 for Places.

THE COLABA CUP—Distance 1 1/4 Miles.

The Chief of Patdi & Mrs. P. J. Sheth's PRAVINA 8-8 Rickaby 1
Miss G. K. Mamajiwalla's JAWAHIR 8-11 Burn 2
Mrs. F. W. Northmore's PHILBOROUGH 8-8 Raffaele 3
The Chief of Patdi & Mrs. P. J. Sheth's PARTING SUMMER 9-2 P. Khade 4
Not Run: Kamal Prabha.
Won by 2 1/2l, 1/2l., Shd.
Time: 2min. 10 2-5secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 64 for Win, Rs. 45, 21 and 29 for Places.

THE INDIAN DERBY—Distance about 1 1/2 Miles.

H.H. Maharaja of Idar's JEANNE D'ARC 8-11 Rickaby 1
Mr. Rafi's KUNIGAL STAR 9-0 Duffy 2
Mr. Rafi's MADURI 8-11 Purtusingh 3
Mr. Osman Chotani's POST MASTER 9-0 A. Ahmed 4
Not Run: Royal Crusader, Shan-E-Hind, Man Mandir, Malayan, Tomcat, Here's Luck, Nafeeza, Stylish Lady.
Won by Shd., Shd., 2l.
Time: 2mins. 43 1-5secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 49 for Win, Rs. 21, 33 and 83 for Places.

H.H. THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR'S GOLD CUP—Distance 1 Mile.

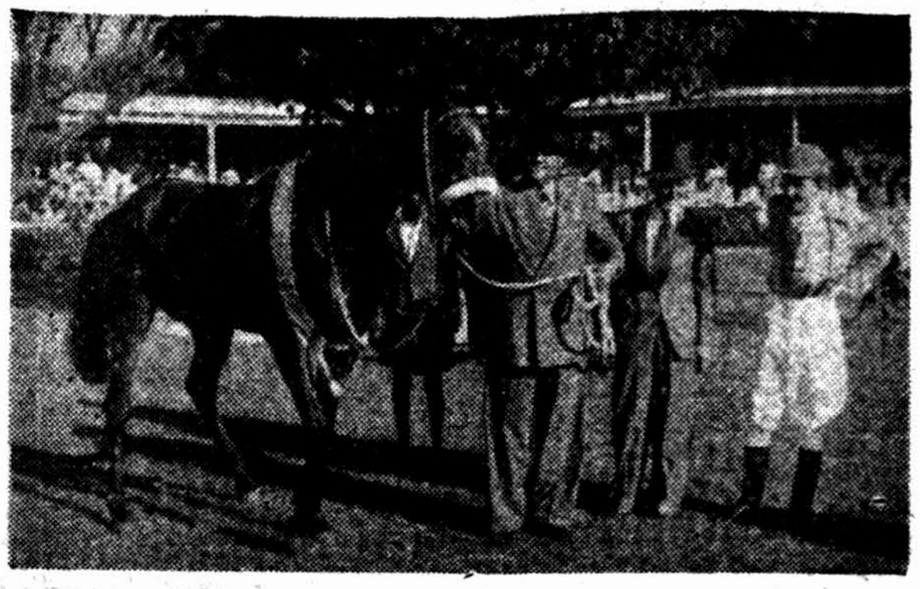
M/s. Chandulal J. Shah & A. H. Ahmedbhoy's PUSH ON 9-7 Burn 1
Mr. I. G. Gajjar's KIRTI 8-5 N. Dar 2
Mr. A C. Ardeshir's HER MAJESTY 9-1 Rickaby 3
M/s. F. G. Travers & V. Rosenthal's GIPSY GEM 8-9 Taylor 4
Not Run: Royal Jester, Rentenmark Jaiwant, Grateful, Nafeeza.
Won by: 3l., Nk., 3 1/2l.
Time: 1min. 41 4-5secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 21 for Win, Rs. 11, 11 and 11 for Places.

THE KIRKEE PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. Osman Chotani's PATAKHA 8-5 N. Singh 1
M/s. F. J. Guzdar and J. J. Guzdar's CHIN-UP 9-4 Purshottam 2
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's INTERLAKEN 8-2 A. Ahmed 3
H. H. Akkasaheb's POUND NOTE 8-9 S. Chavan 4
Not Run: Miss Gwalior, Begum Chitor.
Won by: 1 1/2l, Nk., 1/2l.
Time: 1min. 45secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 128 for Win, Rs. 26 14 and 13 for Places.

THE KIRKEE PLATE (Div. III)—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. Osman Chotani's PAN SUPARI 8-11 Narayansingh. 1
Mrs. K. M. Modi's MAGNIFICENT 8-6 Russi 2
Mr. Syed Fatah's MAQUI 8-10 Damodar 3
M/s. J. D. Banatwalla and R. K. Khona's STAR IN A MILLION 7-10 Das'singh 4
Not Run: Bold Choice, Veera, Twilight Glow, Centurion.
Tote paid: Rs 54 for Win, Rs. 20, 59 and 16 for Places.



Maharaja of Idar holding Jeanne D'Arc winner of the Indian Derby. Trainer Marrable and Jockey Rickaby all in smiles.

India All Out For 252 In First Innings

W. Australia Go For Second Knock With Lead Of 18 Runs

PERTH, Feb. 21, (Reuter): The Indian team were all out in their first innings for 252 runs. The sixth wicket partnership between Gul Mahomed and Adhikari added 92 in 80 minutes before Gul Mahomed playing back was beaten by a turning ball from the left arm bowler O'Dwyer.

The remaining four wickets added 58 runs, leaving West Australia a lead of 18 runs on their first innings. Puckett took five wickets for 56 runs.

At close of play West Australia had scored 12 runs for no loss.

Details

PERTH, Feb. 21 (Reuter)—On the second day of the match between West Australia and India, the Indian team continuing their first innings had scored 85 for three at the lunch interval.

The weather was still hot though the temperature was several degrees lower than yesterday, when the Indians resumed their first innings in response to Western Australia's first innings total of 270 on the second day of the match today.

The fast medium bowling of Puckett and O'Dwyer were so accurate that only 39 runs came in the first hour.

Meanwnile Sarwate's stubborn innings had ended when he was beaten by Puckett's swing. He stayed for thirty minutes to score two.

Amarnath, continuing in as No. 3 quickly gained his driving confidence, but lost Mankad when the total was forty-nine. Mankad played back to Puckett and was lbw.

The Indians suffered a further reverse when Amarnath fell l.-b.-w. to O'Dwyer. The Indian innings had then lasted 66 minutes, during which time 51 runs had been scored. Hazare and Kishenchand then came together and batting steadily were still together at lunch having added 34. At the interval the Indians were 85 for three, but their batting had been even slower than that of Western Australia on the opening day, only 66 runs being made during the morning. Keith Carmody used six bowlers in short spells during that period.

In the second over after lunch Hazare was brilliantly caught low down by close slip when attempting a drive to leg off Rigg.

Kishenchand batted defensively for an hour and ten minutes before falling to the same trap just after the hundred had been hoisted in one and a quarter hours.

With half the side out for 102 the Indian position was far from satisfactory

HAZARE'S 1,000 OF TOUR

When Hazare reached ten he had completed his thousand runs in first-class matches of the tour.

After Hazare and Kishenchand had left, Gul Mahomed and Adhikari, the last recognised batsmen in the side, came to the rescue with a partnership which by tea had added 70. Instead of the listless batting displayed by earlier batsmen, both stroked attractively, putting on 50 in 45 minutes. At tea, the total was 172 for five, with Gul Mahomed 53 and Adhikari 24.

The sixth wicket partnership had added 92 in 80 minutes when Gul Mahomed, playing back, was beaten by a turning ball from the left arm bowler O'Dwyer which took his off stumps. His refreshing 70 took an hour and three-quarters.

Adhikari's share of the stand was 28. He scored seven more runs and was then bowled round his legs, being given out by the square-leg umpire who inspected the bails which had been disturbed without being removed from the stumps. Nayudu and Irani stuck out at any short or overpitched balls and gave the spinners some trouble.

Irani was brilliantly caught by Outridge when attempting a pull off Puckett with the total at 241. Amir Elahi went the same way with the first ball he received. Nayudu continued to hit out, the innings ending when he was bowled by Puckett, trying a swing. The tourists' total of 252 was compiled in the four hours 42 minutes.

W. AUSTRALIA'S SECOND KNOCK

Starting their second innings with a lead of 18, West Australia scored a further 12 without loss in three overs before stumps were drawn.

The wicket is still good but the barometer is falling.

INDIA—1ST INNINGS

Mankad l.-b.-w. b Puckett	28
Sarwate b Puckett	2
Amarnath l.-b.-w. b O'Dwyer	15
Gul Mahomed b O'Dwyer	70
Adhikari b Herbert	35
Nayudu b Puckett	32
Irani c Outridge b Puckett	15
Hazare c Carmody b Rigg	21
Kishenchand c Carmody b Rigg	19
Amir Elahi c Outridge b Puckett	0
Rangachari (not out)	4
Extras	11
Total	252

Fall of wickets. 1/30, 2/49, 3/51, 4/87, 5/102, 6/149, 7/208, 8/241, 9/241.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Cumming	11	3	23	0
Puckett	22.3	4	56	5
Herbert	8	0	34	1
O'Dwyer	17	3	54	2
Langdon	2	1	3	0
Rigg	15	2	62	2
Outridge	2	0	9	0

(Byes 6, legbyes 5.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIA (2ND INNINGS.)

Carmody (not out)	5
Edwards (not out)	7
Extras	0
Total for no loss	12

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rangachari	2	0	7	0
Amarnath	1	0	5	0

Delayed Shipment Diverted

PERTH, Feb 21, (Reuter): When the temperature here was soaring to 107 degrees yesterday, Indian cricket team manager Pankaj Gupta received a consignment note advising him of the arrival from England of woollen sweaters for the Indian team which were originally due at Freemantle last October. The shipment has now been diverted to Bombay.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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Good Looking Businessman desires to marry rich Indian widow, any caste. Apply Box No. 8106, "Bombay Chronicle."

Virgin, Koknastha Brahmin, Graduate, 27, prepared to go abroad. Invites Matrimonial correspondence from Brahmins. (Also other similar proposals). Contact Dr. Bhavalkar, Near Girgaum Portuguese Church, Bombay 4. (8153)

SITUATION VACANT

Wanted Gents and Ladies really interested in selling shares of a well known dividend paying progressive Electrical Engineering and Industrial concern of Calcutta. For particulars please write to Bharat Shilpi Sangha Ltd. Managing Agents. 16. Russa Road, Calcutta 26 (7048)

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Matriculation Examination Probable Questions. Write for free booklet. Mathai's Publications Bombay 7. (8163)

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Diesel, Kerosine and Electric Pumping sets, portable or otherwise various sizes, highly suitable for Agriculture & Irrigation purposes, together with M. S. Tubes 4" & 6" dia & Hose Pipes for running unclean water, available for immediate & forward deliveries. Apply stating exact requirements to Box No. 7371 "Bombay Chronicle."

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Wanted immediately (high tension switch) oil circuit breaker 300/400 AMP 3 phase rupturing capacity 150MVA with 3 overload trip coils and time limit fuse box. Apply Post Box 133 Kanpur. 8176

MISCELLANEOUS

Gramophone mainsprings are now available in assorted sizes. Trade enquiries are invited. Morgan Milton Ltd., 43 Park Mansions, Calcutta—16. 8181

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
RAILWAY BOARD
EASTERN GROUP-SLEEPER CONTROL

Tender No. 8|48-49.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be opened at 2-30 p.m. on 3rd March, 1948 for;

(1) 120 tons C.P. Teak (Tectona Grandis).
(2) 150 tons Indigenous timber hardwood of which 33% should be sal logs or squares (Shorea Robusta) and the rest selected for Gurjan (Diptero Carpus Macro Carpus).

Full particulars may be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10|- (Rupees ten) being the cost of tender documents to the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, B. N. Railway House, Kidderpore, Calcutta 23, whose receipt for the amount or the original M. O. receipt must be produced before such documents can be issued. This sum will not be refunded. Tender documents can also be sent by V.P.P. on request.

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Eastern Group.
B. N. Railway House,
Kidderpore, Calcutta 23.
7296

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GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL
P. O. Kasimkota, Vizagapatam District.

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR.
BOMBAY, Feb. 21.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today Tata Steel Dfds. were nominally quoted at Rs. 1840.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Feb. 21.

The local cotton market was again firm today and quotations reached new high levels.

The monthly teji mandi was settled at Rs. 556|12 and hedge sales against actual cotton were being transferred to May positions.

These switch overs resulted in further widening of the difference beween March and May options.

The market opened very steady at Rs. 556|- for March and improved at Rs. 557|- under moderate support. At this level there appeared some profit-taking and March delivery lost three points at Rs. 554 but the market again firmed up at Rs. 556 on short covering.

Later on the market remained very steady and March advanced at Rs. 559|12. The market finally closed at 2 p.m. as under:

I.C.C. March	557	4	0
I.C.C. May	553	4	0
I.C.C. July	558	12	0
I.C.C. Sept.	563	4	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton March Contract is 1058 cent points below New York March at Exchange rate 331

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES
Bombay, Feb. 20.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
March	554-3/4	545	554-1/4
May	552-1/4	543	551-3/4
July	558-1/4	550	557-3/4
Sept.	562-1/2	554	562-1/4

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Feb. 21.

The Bullion Market was very steady again today with a good enquiry for silver. Arrivals are slow and the feeling remains moderately constructive.

Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 151 while gold business was done at Rs. 106|12. Forward Gold was placed at Rs. 106 and Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 69|8.

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay Feb. 21.

The produce market was very steady with further improvement in quotations of groundnuts and Linseed Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 141/8 and afterr fluctuating between Rs. 142 and Rs. 141/2 steadied at Rs. 141/8. Quotations were as under.

Groundnuts Khandesh Ready	33	0	0
Groundnuts Bold Ready	22	8	0
Groundnuts Madras Ready	32	12	0
Groundnuts Feb/March	30	10	0
Gronudnuts April/May	31	2	0
Groundnuts Oil Ready	17	13	0
Gronudnuts Oil Feb.	17	10	0
Groundnuts Oil March	17	9z0	
Castor Seeds Ready	35	0	0
Castor Seeds May	141	8	0
Oil First Pressing	22	0	0
Oil Commercial Quality	20	8	0
Linseed Ready	28	12	0
Linseed Feb/March	28	1	0
Linseed April/May	26	5	0
Oil	17	8	0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, Feb. 21.

Tata Ordinary 367/8; Tata Deferred 1845; Indian Iron 33/7; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 29/4; Bombay Dyeing 1155; Central India 352/8; Gokak 355; Kohinoor 621/14; Simplex 232; Swadeshi 666/14; Tata Power 1547/8; Associated Cement 176/8; Belapur 326/4; Bombay Burma (Old) 476/4; Scindia 30, Central Bank 86/14; New India 75; Tata 2nd Pref. 148/2

COLOMBO STOCK EXCHANGE.

COLOMBO, Feb. 21.

Market quiet and dull. Transactions Teas Estates of Uva 22; Mayens 13; Conoogaloyas 14-14-1/2; Poonagalla Valleys 18; Uplands 17-3/4; Welimadas 21-21-1/2; Ceylon Provincials 16; Maha Uvas 39; Uva Highland 33; Uva Ketawelas 14; Midfords 10; Nahavillas 18; Robgills 12; Upper Maskelivas 24.

TEA-CUM-RUBBER: Kaluganga Valleys 11-1/2 12-1/2; North Westerns 18-1/2; Golindas 7-1/2; Hunuwellas 19 20; Pelmadulla Valleys 10;.

RUBBERS: Moneragallas 6;.

COMMERCIALS: Millers 10-3/4 10; Colombo Apothecaries 16; Kandy Hotels 90; 87; Cts Chitrakalas 2; Ceyon Theatres ,22-1/2 Gold Stores 21-1/2 Cum Div.

CHICAGO WHEAT
Chicago, Feb. 20

March	2.37-1/2 bid
May	2.33-1/4 to 2.33-1/2
July	2.19-3/4 to 2.20-1/4
September	2.18-1/4 to 2.18-1/2

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Easy Monetary Conditions

LONDON, Feb. 21, (Reuter): Although credit had been usable during the past week, monetary conditions in Lombard Street had been very easy with supplies of funds ample to meet all borrowers needs. This was due to dividend disbursements which was supplemented by substantial Treasury deposit receipt maturities, and also by payments from the Milk Marketing Board.

Despite the fact that the market had to take up a large amount of new Treasury Bills, supplies of credits continued in excess of requirements and on some occasions balances were unused at close of business.

Throughout the week, the turnover in the discount market remained on a small scale although spasmodic demand was experienced in April maturities.

The Bank of England return showed a further contraction in active note circulation. Nearly £12,000,000 were returned and at £1,235,000,000, circulation is around £140,000,000 lower than this time last year. A further reduction in fiduciary issue appears probable.

Applications for £170,000,000 totalled £266,005,000, of which £170,000,000 were allotted.

Next week £170,000,000 Treasury Bills will be offered and Treasury deposit receipts nil.

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.

All grain deliveries at Chicago, Minneapolis and Kansascity declined shadply under the leadership of wheat, influenced by heavy liquidation prompted by forecast for rain and snow in the southwestern winter-wheat belt with higher temperatures. Buying interest remained indifferent throughout reflecting lack of fresh incentives. Some selling of wheat was credited to spreaders, the last named buying maize. The Commodity Credit Corporation and the production marketing administration remain out of the wheat and flour market and are not expected to enter again until after the Monday holiday. Commodity traders are expecting a sharp decline in the mid-February parity prices due to the fact that wholesale prices index as of February 14th dropped 2-1/2 per cent from a month ago

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

Opening gains were attributed to overnight accumulation of mill buying but follow through buying faltered and reactionary tendencies developed under increased liquidation and hedges. Support remained indifferent reflecting a combination of factors such as expected heavy March tenders, continued slow demand for cotton goods and uncertainties in connection with the export outlook. Delays in the Marshall Plan and anticipation of substantial decline in the mid-February parity price accompanied by prospects of sharp increase in cotton acreage and reatcion in grains served to further depress the market. The commodity credit, Corporation reports that pledges to the current loan upto February 13th totalled 211,000 bales compared with 121,000 on corresponding period last year. Tendencies developed under increased mill buying and shortcovering probably based on the more optimistic view regarding the export outlook notably in connection with the effosts to extend Chinese credits partially for cotton purchases. The market closed very steady with sales estimated at 275,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Feb. 20.

March	31.97+19
March Highest	31.98+16
March Lowest	31.56—26
May	32.87+19
July	31.72+21
October	39.48+18
December	29.18+18
March	28.99+19
May	28.72+16
July	28.20+13
Middling Spot	33.07+15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Feb. 20.

March	31.94+23
May	2.33-1/4 to 2.33-1/2
July	31.66+12
October	29.39+10
December	20.07+06
Middling Spot	31.90+15

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 20.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	79-7/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	106-1/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	103-15/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	113-7/8
Victory Bond 4 p c	114
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11-1/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (Lond. Reg.)	117-1/2
National Bank of India	35
Mercantile Bank of India	21

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed 7020

ANTARCTIC TERRITORIES DISPUTE

Latin-American Countries To Be Sounded

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (Reuter)—It was learned in Washington that an official of the Argentine foreign office is leaving Buenos Aires today to sound out several Latin-American states on the question of submitting the future of disputed Antarctic territories to the Bogota Pan-American conference, opening on March 30.

The official Senor Pasquale Larosa, Chief of the Antarctic section of the foreign office, will visit China, Peru, Venezuela, and Colombo, it was learned.

A portrait of Argentine President Juan Peron will be unveiled on British-owned Deception Island, in the South Shetlands, when an Argentine naval squadron now sailing there, arrives, it was announced in Buenos Aires last night.

Chilean President Gabriel Gonzale Videla, now touring the islands, arrived yesterday off Deception Island, which is claimed by Argentina.

Both Argentina and Chile have established bases on the South Shetland islands—Argentina on Deception Island and Chile on Greenwhich island and Grahamsland.

President Videlr is on his way home after inaugurating the Chilean bases.

WALL STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

The sagging tendency continued in modest trade in sympathy with leading commodities with buyers excercising extreme caution. Losses covering one point were well distributed throughout the list with some issues like Dupont air reduction and Pepsicola reaching new 1947/48 low levels. Most Wetstocks eased fractionally following the news of the Senate Banking Committee's approval of the bill to ration grain to whisky makers through October 31st. Steels were occasionally under pressure with industrywide semifinished steel price increases viewed a unpleasant surprise. Some circles pointed out that the action certainly had an inflationary flavour and was a bad bargaining point with labour at this juncture. Averages were industrials 166.64 and rails 40 38. There were occasional rallying tendencies, during the afternoon as the market fluctuated around midday levels with numerous trades awaiting new incentives. Pepsicola declined to a new low level under pressure attributed to the impairment of trade position because of increased price competition and also concern over the outcome of next week's dividend meeting. Selected motors drew little better interest after estimated good recovery in production this week with industrial gas supplies again available to manufacturing centres while at the same time it is pointed out in some quarters that further increase in operations is handicapped by the steel shortage. Wallstreeters are not concerned over the decision of the Netherlands Govehnment to requisition and liquidate Dutchowned American securities to improve the nation's dollar position.

It is believed the Dutch are anxious to obtain the best possible prices and thus will await more favourable market opportunities than the present. A late rally in selected steels, chemicals, motors, rubbers, oils, foods and department stores reduced or erased earlier losses. The market at the close, howeverr still showed on balance losses covering one dollar with the averages generally fractionally lower. The market closed barely steady.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 13th February:—

1. Demand Liabilities:	
(a) In India	6,61,18,72,000
(b) In Pakistan	78,53,23,000
2 Time Liabilities:	
(a) In India	3,14,65,90,000
(b) In Pakistan	21,33,19 000
3. Cash:	
(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes.	
(a) In India	32,56,14 000
(b) In Pakistan	3,50,73,000
(ii) Rupee Coin:	
(a) In India	1,85,68,000
(b) In Pakistan	25,77,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin:	
(a) In India	62,84,000
(b) In Pakistan	5,63,000
4 Balances with Reserve Bank	96,91,31,000
5. Advances:	
(a) In India	3,14,65,90,000
(b) In Pakistan	40,03,88,000
6. Bills Discounted:	
(a) In India	15,47,02,000
(b) In Pakistan	94,22,000

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Feb. 20.

U. S. Price of foreign silver 74-5/8 cents

LONDON BULLION
London, Feb. 20.

Silver Spot	45 d
Forward	44-3/4 d
Gold	£8/12/3

A.I.C.C. Mourns Mahatma's Death

(Continued from Page 9

lism and to restore peace and harmony between different communities and that the fast was terminated on the sixth day when pledges were given to ensure that Muslims could live with honour and security in India.

"The foul deed was therefore all the more reprehensible and condemnable, as it was perpetrated at a time when efforts were being seriously made to eradicate this communal poison, to restore sanity, peace and harmony and to end communal strife.

"Though the Father of the Nation is no more physically with us to remind us of our duty and to inspire us with his faith in our mission, the A.I.C.C. takes this opportunity, of solemnly reaffirming its determination to continue to follow the path he has lighted for us and to do everything possible to fulfil the great task he has left only partially accomplished.

FIGHT FORCES OF HATRED

"The A.I.C.C. further approves of the resolution recently passed by the Working Committee at its meeting on February 6 calling upon the people and the Government to take note of the forces of hatred and violence acting in the open or in the dark to disrupt the roots of social life and to take effective action to counteract them.

The A.I.C.C. congratulates the Central and the Provincial Governments on having taken speedy steps to ban such communal organisations as were deliberately trying to spread this poison and whose propaganda of hatred was responsible for vitiating the minds of some of our misguided countrymen, resulting in the commission of foul deeds.

The A.I.C.C. further assures the Government of its active support in getting rid of such elements which are responsible for inculcating communal hatred and for encouraging communal strife and disruptive tendencies.

To become an effective instrument for carrying out the heavy and responsible duty which devolves upon the Congress it should set its own House in order and the Committee calls upon Congressmen to purify the organisation even at the risk of shrinkage of the extent of its membership.

It should be remembered that during his last days, Gandhiji was distressed by the fall in the standard of conduct of the Congress which he expressed in unambiguous language at the time of his last fast. It is up to every worker of the Congress to exercise introspection and help the great organisation which has been built up during the course of years at tremendous sacrifice and to recover and re-establish the standard which Gandhiji had set before it. Possession of power should make Congressmen sober and humble: they should realise their responsibility and turn themselves into fit servants of the people.

The A.I.C.C. reiterates its faith in the ideal of a secular and democratic state based upon social, economic and political justice, wherein every citizen irrespective of his or her religious profession will be assured equal rights of citizenship, and reaffirms its determination to strengthen the foundations of such a secular state

RAJENDRA PRASAD'S ADDRESS

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, in his opening speech called upon all Congressmen to purge the organisation of the weaknesses to which Mahatma Gandhi had drawn their attention before his tragic death. A great calamity had overtaken the country recently, which had affected the world in general and India in particular, said the Congress President. He found it difficult to imagine an A.I.C.C. or Congress without Mahatma Gandhi. Yet they had to reconcile themselves to that fact. They had much to learn not only from Gandhi's life but also from his death. Gandhiji had fought valiantly for the cause which he considered to be noble and just, and he ultimately laid down his life for it. That cause was communal unity and harmony, and the country's future depended entirely on how far the mission was fulfilled. His last appeal to his countrymen was that they should put an end to communalism. The people had just begun to realise that what he wanted the citizens of Delhi to accomplish had to be accomplished in the interests of the entire nation, when the Father of the Nation lost his life at the hands of a misguided Hindu.

It was a matter of great shame for the entire Hindu community that Mahatma Gandhi, who had devoted his life for their emancipation, was killed by one of them. They would never be able to wipe off this stain on their name. What, however, the people of India could and should do now was to follow in the footsteps of Gandhiji.

"We could not act up to his teaching during his lifetime, but we should resolve now not to deviate from the path shown by him. This is the main object of the A.I.C.C. meeting today".

It was the duty of every true Congressman to root out the evil of communalism so that the new-born independence of India would be a reality. Gandhiji had drawn their attention to the weaknesses which had crept into the Congress organisation. They could not overlook those defects any more. They had to set their House in order and purge the Congress of all blemishes.

The A.I.C.C., Dr. Rajendra Prasad said, would consider the draft constitution of the Congress Party and give a directive to the Constitution Sub-Committee about the basic principles on which the future constitution was to be drawn up.

MEMORIAL TO MAHATMA

Referring to the question of setting up a suitable memorial for Mahatma Gandhi, the Congress President said that the idea had received support from all parts of the country. But Gandhiji's memorial was not to be a structure in stone. Nothing would have displeased him more than the erection of big buildings or statues in his memory. His great memorial, of course, was his own life. He had devoted his life to bringing happiness to the poor people of the world and the memorial which they proposed to set up should be in harmony with that ideal of Mahatma Gandhi.

They should establish a central organisation for the uplift of the down-trodden and let that be the monument of their love and esteem for him. For the successful functioning of such an organisation, they needed not only money but also men capable of working selflessly. In the past, whenever Gandhiji had made a call for workers, a large number of people had volunteered themselves. He was not there today to ask once again for workers but his soul was present among them, urging them to offer their services for that noble work.

The A.I.C.C. adopted a resolution moved from the Chair, placing on record its "sense of profound sorrow and shame at the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Shanker Rao Deo moved the resolution expressing the A.I.C.C.'s faith in the ideal of a secular and democratic state. The resolution was seconded by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

CALL TO HIGH COMMAND

Mr. Ranbhir Singh Mehta moved an amendment which called upon the Congress High Command instead of "all Congressmen" to exert themselves to fight communalism. He sought to exclude the East Punjab Government from the paragraph congratulating the Central and Provincial Governments on taking speedy steps to ban communal organisations.

Mr. Ramnarayan Singh moved an amendment seeking to exclude the Bihar Government.

Mr. Mohan Singh Sahni by an amendment sought to exclude members of communal organisations from Central and Provincial Cabinets. Further, he demanded the expulsion from the Congress of all those who had connections with the R.S.S. Hindu Mahasabha or Akali Party.

Swami Sahajanand Saraswathi moved an amendment seeking to impose a ban on all communal organisations and to outlaw all members of such organisations. Mr. Ansar Harwani moved an amendment which wanted the A. I. C. C. to direct the Working Committee to get rid of "those members of the Central Government who are responsible for encouraging communal strife.

Mr. Devrajj Sethi, supporting the resolution, said that while in the new constitution of India separate electorates would be abolished, the principle of reservation of seats was still sought to be maintained. Unless that too was removed, it was not possible to ban communal organisations like the Akali Party, Hindu Mahasabha and the Muslim League.

It was wrong to say that the R.S.S. had not been suppressed in the East Punjab.

JAIPRAKASH CRITICISES GOVTS.

Mr. Jaiprakash Naraian, Socialist leader, said that he was astonished when he went through the resolution. It contained certain things which were incorrect and hence should not have been included. At the same time certain other important things had not been mentioned. After the tragic assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, it was incumbent on the Government to admit their fault. For Gandhiji's death blame must be laid not only on communal organisations but also on the Central and Provincial Governments.

Why was it that the Government realised the danger of communalism only after Mahatma Gandhi's assassination? Where was the secret police? If the secret police did inform the Government in advance about the real position, why was no action taken to meet the danger? The nature of work done by the R.S.S. and the propaganda carried on by them was a matter of common knowledge. But instead of taking any action against them, some of our responsible Ministers attended their rallies and even praised their work.

These organisations were described as a menace in the resolution passed at the last meeting of the A.I.C.C. The A.I.C.C. now had a right to ask what steps were taken in pursuance of that resolution to put down the menace. The Government Services were the stronghold of the R.S.S. and similar organisations. But the steps taken to counteract their influence were not only mild but also belated. Surely the A.I.C.C. could not congratulate the Governments on not acting properly

Communalism today was not confined to Hindus and Muslims only. It had now intensified in the form of caste distinctions and constituted a serious danger to the democratic, secular state of our dreams. The country was faced with the danger of disintegration throughout the working of many other forces. India's future constitution should, therefore, include a specific clause disallowing communal organisations from contesting elections.

DUTY OF A.I.C.C.

The duty of the A.I.C.C. at the present moment was to give a lead to the country and also issue a directive to the Working Committee as to how communalism should be ended.

Miss Mridula Sarabhai said that as early as November last, the Working Committee had passed a resolution against communal organisations and we were late in banning the R.S.S. and other bodies. She did not feel called upon to congratulate the Government.

Master Moa Singh urged that communalism should be wiped out with a heavy hand. He said that communalism was like a cobra in the body politic of India. The administration should be purged of all communal elements.

Mr. Punjabrao opposed the resolution.

Mr. Mahabir Tyagi opposing the amendments said that they should not act in haste. The Congress had a heavy responsibility in that it had no opposition and had to look after the interest of all the elements in the country.

SARDAR'S SPEECH

Speaking on the resolution, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said that as a member of the Working Committee and also of the Government he did not feel called upon to address the House on the subject. But in view of the trend of the debate his colleagues in the Working Committee asked him to elucidate certain points.

Some members who had moved amendments had taken objection to that portion in the resolution which congratulated the Central and the Provincial Governments for the steps they had taken to ban certain communal organisations, others had utilised the opportunity to criticise either the Punjab or the Bihar Ministry. And presumably there were others who would like to criticise the other Provincial Ministries as well.

As a member of the Government, he was not particular of the congratulations. The Working Committee had, after due deliberations, come to certain conclusions and formulated a resolution. It was up to the House to accept, amend or reject it. He, however, took exception to the critics of the Provincial Ministries at the A.I.C.C. meetings.

ACTION AGAINST MINISTRIES

Sardar Patel said that the A.I.C.C. was not an appropriate forum to dethrone Ministries. They had Provincial Parliamentary Boards which had set up these Ministries. It was open to such Boards in the Provinces to withdraw their support to the Ministries concerned and install a substitute Ministry. They were now working parliamentary democracy. It was not open to the Centre to remove Ministries in the Provinces. If however, they did not like this parliamentary procedure they were free to adopt any other procedure. Nevertheless, the great strain and the difficult circumstances under which the Ministries functioned today should be recognised.

Mahatma Gandhi had been assassinated. It was a great tragedy and they were all weighed down with grief. It was no use at this juncture to advance arguments and assertions. It was no use at the present time to say that events had been foreshadowed in the past and that if certain steps had been taken certain consequences would have been avoided. He was not saying that mistakes should not be owned. In fact, our Prime Minister had stated in the Dominion Parliament that we had failed to protect Mahatmaji.

The Congress High Command as such had been criticised. He did not know who constituted this High Command. If they had genuine grievance against the Ministries the best course would be to approach the Congress President and the Central Parliamentary Board for the remedy.

Referring to the pleas made for the banning of all communal organisations, Sardar Patel said that it would do well not to act in haste but to reflect calmly. The cure should not be worse than the disease. Mahatma Gandhi was well aware as to what the various Governments were doing. For example, it was criticised that a Minister attended an R.S.S. rally. He did not know why he went there to advise R.S.S. men.

Sardar Patel said that the blame for the tragedy could not be laid at the door of any particular individual or organisation. The Ministries functioned on the principle of joint responsibility. So if anything went wrong they were all responsible for it.

CRITICISM AGAINST PUNJAB MINISTRY

Sardar Patel, referring to the criticism of the Punjab Ministry, said that they must realise the conditions under which that Ministry came into existence. The Province was prostrate and literally bled white. Under utmost difficulties the Ministry was functioning. If they want to replace that Ministry they could hold elections. But it was difficult for him to imagine an alternate Government coming into existence. He thought it was unfair to attack the Ministry in the manner in which some members had done.

Dealing with the demand for an obliteration of communal and sectarian parties, Sardar Patel said that it was not possible to perform the miracles expected of them. Deep-rooted traditions and prejudices could not be wiped out in a short time. In trying to wreck communalism they should not wreck themselves. It was true that many Government servants had joined the R.S.S. out of ignorance or because of misplaced sympathies. They would have to work hard to bring about peaceful conditions in the country and to build and to achieve the ideal of a secular and democratic State.

Mr. Shanker Rao Deo, replying to the debate, said that the form of Government which they had chosen for the country was a democratic one which did not permit the use of force against political opponents. The best way of dealing with misguided sections of the people was to educate them and that was being done.

The amendments were rejected and the resolution as originally drafted was passed.

GANDHI MEMORIAL FUND

The A. I. C. C. adopted the resolution on the Gandhi National Memorial Fund, moved by Dr. P. C. Ghosh and seconded by Mr. S. K. Patil.

The resolution approves of the action of the Working Committee in starting a Gandhi National Memorial Fund with the object of "furthering the constructive educational, social and cultural ideals and activities with which Mahatma Gandhi was so intimately connected during his life time, and through the implementation of which he hoped to make India a just, healthy, self-reliant, united and democratic nation, as well as to further the cause of world peace and fellowship; and of collecting, preserving and publishing his writing and teachings in various languages.

"The A. I. C. C. endorses the resolution of the Working Committee regarding the fund and supports the appeal issued on their behalf by the President to the people to contribute

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'Eastern League' Formation

Nehru's Reported Advice To Sponsors

CAIRO, Feb. 21, (UPI): According to the "Akhbar Elyom," an influential local daily, a new move is afoot here for the formation of an Eastern League, including initially the Arab States, Pakistan, India, Afghanistan, Iran and Turkey. Later the Far Eastern States would also be invited to join.

The newspaper says that the sponsors of this move believe that it would serve the world peace by acting as a barrier between the Russian and the Anglo-American Blocs.

The "Akhbar Elyom" further observes that since the idea of formation of an Eastern League is but a continuation of the principle, which had been mooted out at the Inter-Asian Relations Conference held in New Delhi last year under the inspiring leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, his (Pandit Nehru's) advice and co-operation has been sought. The Prime Minister of India is reported to have suggested, according to this paper, that the initiative in this matter may be taken by Egypt.

ATTLEE'S ENVOY IN INDIA

Mr. Gordon Walker To Ascertain Reactions On Kashmir

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21 (U.P.I.): Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, United Kingdom, arrived here yesterday from Ceylon.

The United Press of India understands that Mr. Gordon Walker is on a visit to India and Pakistan under instructions from the British Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, to ascertain the reactions of the two Dominion Governments regarding the developments at the recent session of the U. N. Security Council on the Kashmir issue.

Mr. Gordon Walker is reported to have already met Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, India's Prime Minister, and it is expected that the impressions of his talks here and his subsequent talks with Pakistan's Prime Minister at Karachi will be communicated to Mr. Noel Baker, Leader of the United Kingdom Delegation to the Security Council session at Lake Success.

Jewish-Arab Clash In Haifa

JERUSALEM, Feb. 21 (Reuter).—British paratroops and police were still on the alert in troubled Haifa today after racing into action last night to quell daylong Jew-Arab street battles in which four Arabs were reported killed.

PALESTINE NO LONGER IN STERLING AREA

JERUSALEM, Feb. 21, (Reuter): Palestine will be outside the sterling area as from midnight tonight it was officially announced here.

New Premier For Siam

BANGKOK, Feb. 21, (Reuter): The Siamese Regency Council today nominated Khwang Abhaiwong as Premier—for the fourth time in his career—it was reliably understood here. The formal announcement is expected later today.

The new Premier will call a session of both Houses of Parliament for Thursday. Khwang first became Premier in July 1944 but resigned after a year. His second premiership was in 1946 and lasted only 41 days. In 1947 he was again appointed Premier after Marshall Pibul Songkram's November coup d'etat. The new cabinet is expected to be mainly unchanged. Though Khwang declared this week that his selection would not be limited to members of his party or parliament, it would include anyone he thought capable and necessary in the country's present situation.

20 Court-Martialled Greeks Shot

ATHENS, Feb. 21 (Reuter): Twenty Greeks, including one woman, sentenced to death by an Athens court-martial were shot early today outside the Athens barracks. They were sentenced for violating the Emergency Law on Public Order.

A. I. C. C. MOURNS MAHATMA'S DEATH

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at least ten day's income to the fund."

The A. I. C. C. adopted a resolution moved by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who was in the Chair, calling upon all Congress Committees and Congressmen to help the Gandhi National Memorial Committee in the collection of funds and not to dissipate their energy and funds by making separate collection for local memorials.

CONGRESS CONSTITUTION

Mr. Shanker Rao Deo moved the resolution on the Congress Constitution. He said that under the changed conditions prevailing in the country after the withdrawal of British power, it was necessary to draw up a new constitution for the Congress. A group of people were of the opinion that after the attainment of independence the main objective of the Congress had been achieved and, therefore, the Congress should be dissolved. He did not agree with that view. The Congress never had before it a negative conception of independence. Freedom was visualised by Congressmen in terms of economic and social well-being and not merely political freedom. The aim of the Congress was to provide every Indian equality of opportunity and for this purpose it was felt that the Congress should continue its work.

The main features of the new constitution proposed in the resolution were abolition of four-anna membership and greater stress on Panchayat Raj. The Village Panchayats were to be the basis of the organisation. The distinction between Indian India and British India was removed and greater emphasis was laid on constructive work by the members.

Mr. R. R. Diwakar, seconding the resolution, said that having achieved political independence under the banner of the Congress, we must set about achieving through the same organisation social and economic progress and advancement. One of the important changes in the proposed constitution was that while our old objective was to achieve complete independence, we now stretched forth our hand as an independent nation to other nations to achieve world peace and fellowship. As regards the proposed franchise, every adult voter on the electoral rolls would be entitled to become a Congress member provided he accepted its creed. The provision that no member of the Congress could be a member of any other political party which had a distinct membership was necessitated by the fact that after independence, the Congress could no longer function as a common front for different parties. The Congress had now become a party in the sense that political parties existed in any other country and cohesion was needed to implement a parliamentary programme.

As regards the proposal that the Congress, having achieved the objective of political independence, should be dissolved, Mr. Diwakar said that if the Congress was dissolved there would be a vacuum which could not be filled by any other party. Creation of such a vaccum was not desirable at this stage of our development. The Congress had a very high tradition of sacrifice and service to the people and it alone could deliver the goods.

Discussion had not concluded when the A. I. C. C. adjourned till 2-30 p.m. tomorrow.

Jinnah's Advice To Pakistan Muslim League

KARACHI, Feb. 21, (A.P.I.): The Council of the Pakistan Muslim League began its first day's session—to frame the constitution and the rules of the Pakistan Muslim League—at the Frere Hall at 6 p.m. today. Quaid-I-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah presided over the meeting which was held 'in camera'.

Quaid-I-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah, in his ten-minute address is believed to have exhorted the members to bear in mind that now that Pakistan had been established, the Pakistan Muslim League would function more or less as a political party and that its constitution was therefore to be framed in accordance with this important consideration.

He stressed the vital importance of having on the constitution Sub-Committee those who were versed in the intricacies of constitution making.

The Quaid-I-Azam, it is learned, strongly advised the Council on the vital necessity of seeing that provincialism in all its aspects was eradicated and made secondary to the larger national interests of Pakistan.

PAKISTAN REACHES SETTLEMENT ON STERLING BALANCE

KARACHI, Feb. 21 (API): An agreement between the Pakistan and the British sterling balances delegations was signed in the assembly secretariat here at 12-30 p.m. today.

Sir Jeremy Raisman, leader of the British sterling delegation, signed for the United Kingdom, while Mr. Abdul Qadir signed for the Dominion of Pakistan.

An official communique of the ministry of finance giving the details of the agreement is expected to be released here this evening.

Ashes Immersion In Ceylon Today

BADDULLA (CEYLON), Feb. 21, (A. P. I.): Touching scenes were witnessed as workers in estates in the interior of the island crowded at vantage points to have darshan of Mahatma Gandhi's ashes which were being conveyed to Kataragama for immersion in the holy river. Menik Ganga. Women with babies in their arms, silently filed past while old labourers prostrated themselves before the casket.

At Nuwara Eliya islands, a health resort, assistant Government received the casket and placed it on a mandapam for the public to see.

The ashes will reach Kataramgama this evening where it will be kept on view to enable the public to pay homage till immersion at 10-30 tomorrow morning.

Vote Of Confidence For Bollaert

PARIS, Feb 21, (Reuter): The French Cabinet at its meeting today reaffirmed its confidence in M. Emile Bollaert as French High Commissioner in Indo-China, and approved the outline of the policy presented by M. Paul Coste-Floret, Minister for Overseas Territories.

THREAT TO NEW CHINESE GOVT.

Social Democrats' Move To Boycott Assembly

NANKING, Feb 21 (Reuter): The continued existence of the Chinese coalition Government, dominated by the powerful Kuomintang Party, may be endangered by a group of "rebel" members of the Kuomintang, it was reported here today.

These recalcitrant members of the Kuomintang Party were nominated by popular vote as candidates for the first general elections to the National Assembly held last month. They were elected without the party's blessings and for seats which the Kuomintang had promised to the Social Democrats and the Young China Party, two minor groups in the present coalition.

The matter was referred to the Judicial Yuan (Council) which today announced its decision that elections must be based on the number of votes obtained, irrespective of whether a candidate was nominated by a political party.

The Social Democrats are demanding fulfilment of the inter-party agreement regarding the allocation of seats in the National Assembly, claiming that they were promised 172 seats out of the total of 768.

Failing fulfilment of the agreement, they threaten to boycott the National Assembly, which is due to meet on March 29. This may cause a postponement of the first meeting of the new National Assembly and may even threaten the existence of the present Kuomintang—dominated coalition Government.

DUTCH-INDONESIAN AGREEMENT

On Rules Of Procedure For Further Negotiations

BATAVIA, Feb. 21, (Reuter): Dutch and Indonesian Republican representatives have formally accepted 31 rules of procedure for further political negotiations a 'communique' from the Security Council's "Good Offices" Committee announced here today. The rules were worked out by a committee comprising leaders of both delegations and representatives at the "Good Offices"" Committee.

MADURA ISLAND A SEPARATE POLITICAL UNIT.

Dr. Hubertus van Mook, Lt.-Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, today issued a decree recognising Madura Island, off the north-east coast of Java, as a separate political unit within the archipelago, to be an organised State in the future sovereign United States of Indonesia.

POLISH MINISTER TO NETHERLANDS RESIGNS.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 21, (Reuter): The Polish Minister to the Netherlands, M. Benedykt Elmer (Socialist), has resigned on the ground that his political views clash with those of the Warsaw Government, it was learned today.

RECONSTRUCTING INDIA'S PAST

National Govt. To Give All Facilities To Scholars

JAIPUR, Feb. 21, (API): Sir S. S. Bhatnagar, Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, addressing the 24th session of the Indian Historical Records Commission here today, said that the National Government was fully alive to its responsibilities in fostering the cultural regeneration of the country, and as soon as the immediate and more pressing demands were met, it would give all possible facilities to scholars who were engaged in reconstructing the country's past and shedding more light on our glorious deeds.

Merger Scheme For Rajputana

Central Govt. To Take Over Jaisalmer State

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21, (UPI): The States Ministry of the Government of India, it is understood, have under consideration at present a scheme for amalgamation of smaller units among the Rajputana States with bigger ones. The merger scheme as formulated by Mr. Ramamurthi, the Udaipur Prime Minister, envisages the establishment of eight sub-units of which Jodhpur, Jaipur, Bikaner and Udaipur will have separate existence and the remaining smaller States will either merge in Malwa or the United Provinces.

The most striking feature of the merger scheme, it is further gathered, is that Jaisalmer State will come under the direct jurisdiction of the Government of India, in view of its strategic position as bordering on Pakistan. Accordingly the Central Government will appoint an administrator for the Jaisalmer State and maintain large troops there to meet any attack from Pakistan.

JAWHAR STRUGGLE TELLS

Ruler Agrees To Grant Responsible Govt. To State

(From Our Correspondent.)

DAHANU, Feb. 20.

As a result of continuous agitation carried on in the Jawhar State limits by Mukund Jiwan Sankhe, Vasudeorao Karandikar and other members of Jawhar Loka Sewa Sangh appointed on Feb. 8 at Dahanu to get responsible Government for Jawhar State the Ruler of Jawhar has agreed to establish complete Responsible Government in Jawhar State on the lines suggested by the popular leaders. A Gazette Extraordinary is likely to be issued transferring all powers to an Interim Cabinet representing popular leaders.

A consembly of eleven members has been appointed to frame future constitution for Jawhar State.

Changes In Bhavnagar Ministry

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Feb. 20.

Important changes have taken place in the Bhavnagar Ministry. The Prime Minister, Mr. Balwantrai Mehta and Mr. Jagubhai Parikh have resigned as they have become Ministers of the Kathiawar Union.

Mr. Jadavji Modi charge as Prime Minister of Bhavnagar.

ALLOCATION OF CLOTH FOR PAKISTAN

India Has Not Failed To Honour Agreement

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21, (A. P. I.): The suggestion that India had failed to honour the agreement with Pakistan on the allocation of cloth for August to December last year is repudiated in official circles here. Enquiries made show that the talks recestly held between the representatives of India and of Pakistan on the matter of supplies of raw cotton to India and of cloth and yarn to Pakistan were inconclusive as no agreement could be arrived at on this issue.

FRANCE BEAT WALES

Swansea, Feb. 21, (Reuter): France beat Wales by eleven points to three in the Rugby Union international match here this afternoon.

BR. PRESS HAS FAILED TO UNDERSTAND INDIAN CASE

STOP PATHAN CAMPAIGN IN KASHMIR

KINGSLEY MARTIN DEPLORES BRITISH ATTITUDE TOWARDS INDIA

LONDON Feb. 21, (U.P.A.): In a cabled article on Kashmir and U.N.O., Mr. Kingsley Martin, Editor of "NEWSTATESMAN AND NATION," blames British delegates at U.N.O. and a large part of the British Press for the failure to understand Indian case and for damaging Anglo-Indian relations.

Mr. Martin believes that India might have been more ready to make concessions on the question of substituting outside force for the Indian Army in Jammu and Valley of Kashmir, if honesty and strength of Indian case against Pakistan had been recognised at Lake Success.

Mr. Kingsley Martin also writes that he has seen Englishmen perfectly safe in every part of India but doubts whether this happy relationship will continue in view of Britain's attitude at Lake Success.

During his tour of the Kashmir Valley Mr. Martin questioned Pathan prisoners and saw their weapons and came to the conclusion that the raiders could not have reached from the distant Frontier except under organised supervision and lorries supplied with petrol in Pakistan.

LONDON, Feb. 21, (I.P.A.): Commenting on Kashmir situation the "Economist" puts the responsibility on Pakistan for allowing armed bands to pass through its territory into Kashmir and for giving the positive aid and encouragement.

The "Economist" further says that if Pakistan would take bold action of ordering all tribesmen on its territory back into their tribal areas, it might be involved in immediate local trouble but would likely, on longer view, improve Pakistan's internal stability and international standing and would put itself right with the Commonwealth and create at once a Commonwealth solidarity in common defence against foreign aggression. The "Economist" also believes that from the moment Pakistan opposes the raiders, the two Dominions would stand together against any external attack and would have right full support from other members of the Commonwealth against any invader, and advises Pakistan to put a stop to Pathan campaign in Kashmir.

PAKISTAN MUST ACT

LONDON, Feb. 21, (Reuter): Pakistan is today advised by the 'Economist' a leading London weekly to order all armed tribesmen on its territory back into their own tribal areas.

"By taking a firm line with the raiders, Pakistan would put itself right with the commonwealth and create at once Commonwealth solidarity in common defence; for from the moment Pakistan positively opposes the raiders, the two dominions would stand together under external attack and would have the right to expect full support from other members of the Comonwealth aginst an invader."

"What is now needed is not a judgement on Pakistan's past actions or inactions, not even a scheme for settlement in Kashmir but action by Pakistan to put a stop to the Pathan campaign in Kashmir.

"Pakistan must make a positive contribution to restore the goodwill which is essential for reaching an equitable agreement on Kashmir and should not doubt that the good offices of all members of the Commonwealth would be used to ensure a fair deal now and later.

Ghaffar Khan To Attend Pak C. A.

PESHAWAR, Feb. 21 (UPI): In pursuance of the unanimous decision of the Khudai Khidmatgar Party, which was meeting for the last few days since last Sunday, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan will be leaving for Karachi within a day or two to attend the Pakistan Constituent Assembly. He will be accompanied by Kazi Ataullah, the former Revenue Minister of Dr. Khan Sahab's Ministry, and his son Khan Abdul Ghani Khan.

Padshah Khan is expected to avail of this opportunity fully expressing the standpoint of the Khudai Khidmatgar Party about the current political problems of Pakistan.

It may be mentioned that this is the first time Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan leaves his Province since the establishment of Pakistan.

Call To Muslims To Abjure Communal Poliitcs

(Continued from Page 8)

Devanagari scripts. But, let the national language be evolved with the free consent of all communities. In this connection, a point which has great importance is that the Urdu script is the same as is used by a number of other countries on our west, with which India has to develop intimate relations.

A step which will considerably promote inter-communal amity will be the inclusion of Muslims in those provincial cabinets which do not include any Muslim. But, this can happen only when the Muslim League Parliamentary Parties dissolve themselves and most, if not all, of their members join the Congress.

APPEAL TO PRESS.

The press, than which there is no more powerful instrument of propaganda, can make or mar the drive against the communal poison. May I make an earnest appeal to my brethren in the profession? Let them turn the searchlight inwards and enquire how many of them can truthfully say that they have not helped to spread the communal poison? The Government of Bombay has taken the right decision in refusing to give state aid to communal educational institutions. The press as an educative force is no less important than our schools, colleges or universities. A communal press is as dangerous an anachronism as a communal educational institution, if not more dangerous. Gandhiji was one of the greatest journalists who ever lived. Let our tribute to his memory be the determination of every one of us to try to emulate his example and do all we can to promote feelings of friendliness and brotherliness among all citizens of India.

TALK ABOUT MILITARY TRAINING

One word more. We in India and Pakistan are both now free nations. We are, therefore, apt to be oversensitive about our nationalism and to emphasize nationalism too much. It is true, we have to be a united strong and progressive nation. That is our first and foremost duty. But, we cannot forget that we have to develop these qualities not solely for our benefit and glorification, but also for the peace and welfare of mankind. Thanks to progress in science and means of communications, the world has now become too small for purely national ends being enough for any country. There is talk both in Pakistan and in India of keeping our powder dry and of compulsory military training. Speakers in Pakistan are more bellicose than their confreres in India. Need we forget that we have won our freedom through non-violence under the guidance of a leader whose death is being mourned by the entire world as one who showed to it the sure path to universal peace? Do we not, then, owe a duty to him to show to the world that we have not discarded his teachings about non-violence? By all means, let us do all we can to build up our nation, but let us also endeavour to be more internationally minded than we are, so that India of Mahatma Gandhi may play its worthy role of an effective peacemaker in a world dominated by power-politics.

Health Minister, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur was the guest of honour at a reception held at the C. C. I. by the Dental Conference Reception Committee. Above is the picture taken at the reception.

HE POSSESSED INVINCIBLE POWER AGAINST ALL MATERIAL FORCE'

Bishop Of Chelmsford Says Mahatma Was One Of Three Or Four Greatest Men Who Have Ever Lived

LONDON, Feb. 20 (Reuter)—Paying tribute to Mahatma Gandhi, the Bishop of Chelmsford, Dr. Henry Wilson wrote in his Diocesan Magazine today:

"I would go so far as to forecast that future generations will describe this most wonderful man as one of the three or four greatest men who have ever lived.

"This strange little wisp of a man was possessed of an invincible power against which all material force was broken.

"I deeply regret that the Chruch missed the chance of expressing its grief at the loss of this holy man.

"The Indian saint who nas given the world a great message, and who was foully done to death by the assassin, has left a mark on the mind and hearts of Christians, which should never be effaced. If only we had told India this, it might have helped greatly to strengthen good feeling between us and the people of India."

BEVIN'S WEST EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION

THE HAGUE, Feb. 20 (Reuter). The Benelux countries—Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg—have replied to Mr. Ernest Bevin's plan for a West European Association of those three countries with France and Britain by proposing a treaty of "mutual assistance against aggression from any quarter", according to well-informed quarters quoted by the Dutch news agency tonight.

Their proposal was reported to be set out in a memorandum handed by the Belgian Prime Minister, M. Paula-henri Spaak, to the French Ambassador and British Charge D'Affaires in Brussels.

It is said to have rejected the Anglo-French proposal to extend the Dunkirk treaty between France and Britain to include the Benelux countries, the grounds that this was not extensive enough to guarantee full protection.

Six Months' R. I. For Opium Smuggler

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. V. K. Muranjan, Presidency Magistrate Esplanade Court, delivered judgment in a case in which three persons were charged with large-scale opium smuggling operations.

The prosecution case was that the city police on receipt of information that big quantities of opium were being smuggled into Bombay through Carnac Bunder, kept a watch there, and arrested Monkikhan, Saffankhan and A. H. Tayeb, and recovered from them half-a-lakh of rupees worth of contraband opium.

The Magistrate sentenced the third accused to six months' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 1000, and acquitted the first and the second accused, accepting the plea put forth on their behalf by Mr. W. K. Mankar and Mr. A. S. Kably, that the accused were innocent of the charges levelled against them, and had been falsely implicated due to personal grudge.

22 City Firm Workers Arrested

Laximan Yesu Sawant and 22 others workers of Messrs. Das & Co. near Mazgaon Court who were on strike were arrested yesterday, for the alleged offence of preventing the management from removing their goods and keeping open the gates of the company.

The accused were allowed bail by the Presidency Magistrate Mr. N. M. Nasarullah at the Mazgaon Police Court.

GERMANY CONFISCATES BYRNES' PAMPHLET

Clay's Rebuttal To Soviet Charges

BERLIN, Feb. 20 (Reuter)—Three pamphlets published in America—former Secretary of State James Byrnes' "Speaking frankly" former Hungarian Premier Ferenc Nagy's "How the Russians stole my Government" and the New York Herald Tribune's "Behind the iron curtain" were confiscated on Wednesday by German police acting on Russian orders, General Lucius D. Clay, American military Government in Germany, said today when he answered renewed charges by the Soviet delegate.

General Clay was speaking at the Allied Control Council meeting. The Soviet delegate, Marshal Vassily Sokolovsky had accused the western powers of failure to demilitarise western Germany.

General Clay said it would be a good thing to clear up rumours of munitions manufacture in the Soviet zone, including warning in Saxony. Though these were only rumours they were helping to destroy four-power confidence, he said

TYPHUS EPIDEMIC IN RUMANIA

PARIS, Feb. 20 (Reuter)—New cases of typhus, mostly affecting children are being registered in Rumania at the rate of 2500 each week, the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund announced here tonight.

Houses Of Leaguers Searched

KOLHAPUR Feb. 20 (API): Following the outlawing of the Muslim League National Guards and the Khaksars in the state, The police took into custody yesterday 17 members of the state Muslim League and searched the houses of some of them.

INDIAN TEXTILE MILLS BEHIND TIME

But Ancient And Embattled Machinery Doing Very Well, Says U.S. Expert

NEW YORK, (UPA).—Indian cotton manufacturing factories are due to become streamlined, in spite of the fact that now, even with ancient and embattled machinery, their production equals that of more modern countries, according to a textile executive who just returned from a ten weeks' tour of India's Tata Company cotton plants.

Nathaniel M. Mitchell, President of the Barnes Textile Associates in Boston, Massachusetts, visited mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Nagpur and found that "India as a country proved fascinating but somewhat difficult to understand." In a 6,000 word address given before the American Association of Textile Technologists recently he outlined the Indian textile producing situation as he saw it, giving four primary observations which were:

(1) The Indian worker is capable of being trained to function in a manner equal to the textile workers in other countries.

(2) Staff management is thoroughly capable of being trained in advanced techniques in modern operating methods.

(3) Newer standards of wider gauge, larger package, etc., and other machinery specifications should be considered to replace existing Indian operating methods.

(4) Current Indian cotton production cannot be manipulated with specifications, speeds and resulting unit productions in a manner comparable to the United States.

One existing situation which seems to impress Mitchell was the large number of employees at work in Indian cotton mills

"This is presumably the result of a type of thinking," he maintained, "which has considered it unnecessary to give careful consideration to the number of people on the payroll because of the extraordinarily low wages to paid mill operatives. There is also reason to believe that this situation has been allowed to grow without control, starting when there was an increased demand for more production and the best way to get it seemed to be to add people to the payroll."

EXTREMELY INTERESTING

In spite of the fact that all plants he visited used old machines with an unprecedented break-down average Mitchell maintained. "It was extremely interesting to find that in a great many instances operatives were conducting their work at just as high speed and with as good results as are common not only in the United States, but in other countries."

He reported there is a larger percentage of end-of-the-day fatigue for the Indian worker than in other countries because of the difficulties of maintaining the equipment

"It is rather difficult" he stated, "to understand the background of the thinking on the part of the overseers of the various departments.... in connection with the obviously excessive and breakage in the various processess....In so far as could be determined, the general philosophy of the mill operator in India has been to operate all of the machines at as full and high a speed as has been possible without shaking the machinery to pieces. In a like manner, management in India has considered it necessary to keep the machinery running at a maximum efficiency, almost regardless of the quality of products being produced."

In his inspection of the group of four Tata mills, a tour which was arranged to make the country's textile situation clearer to United States organizations interested in the prospects, Mitchell discovered that operatives showed "no marked resistance to new ideas, but rather, surprise was manifested that easier and quicker methods were possible." He said he found plant managers "extremely anxious to obtain all the information possible in regard to methods, specification, etc., effective in all textile mill departments as practiced in the United States."

A DISCOVERY

Contending that he discovered Indian textile plants "from 20 to 30 years behind the times", the executive blamed both management and labour for the situation. This, however, was not a negative factor, he said, for "it is obvious that all are conducting themselves in line with the teaching of the development which has come to the industry at the time it was developed in the country"

Looking to the future of Indian cotton production, Mitchell predicted the country "is going to have to pass through changes and processes... ..It is to be anticipated" he reported, "that to the degree that dollars can be obtained and machinery and engineering services can be made available, India will make increasing modernization purchases and demands for guidance and counsel in developing these newer methods."

Citing the vigorous efforts currently being made to stream-line the plants, he added that operatives must be further instructed about current improvements, for he concluded, "without the technical know-how, the industry cannot possibly gain its rightful world-wide recognition."

Soviet Aspirations And Iran

By W. N. EWER

On November 26, 1940, M. Molotov, then negotiating for a four-Power alliance between Russia, Germany, Italy and Japan, insisted that among other things "the area south of Batum and Baku in the general direction of the Persian Gulf is recognised as a centre of aspirations of the Soviet Union."

The Note, handed by the Soviet Ambassador in Teheran to the Iranian Government on January 31,1948, is now evidence that the "aspiration" of M. Molotov and of the Soviet Government have not changed in these seven years. It would indeed be surprising if they had changed.

Those permanent "aspirations", inherited from the Tsars, are the key to the Soviet policy towards Iran. Her territory and her oil-fields are coveted today by her powerful northern neighbour, just as they were in 1940—and for more than half-a-century before 1940. But it is important that we are now in possession of M. Molotov's own testimony on the point

A QUEER THESIS

The Note of January 31 is in itself rather a fantastic document. Its specific charges against the United States Missions in Iran are as categorical as they are unsupported by any evidence: it is a favourite device of Soviet diplomacy. But the conclusion to which they lead, and to support which they have been devised, is grotesque. It is that the presence of some 40 American officers in Iran 'creates a danger to th cers and non-commissioned officers in Iran "creates a danger to the frontiers of the Soviet Union."

For what purpose is this extraordinary thesis produced— that 40 Americans can endanger the frontiers of a State which boasts of the biggest and the best army in the whole world? The answer is to be found in the reference in the Note to the Soviet-Iranian Treaty of 1921.

That treaty gave to the Soviet Government the right to "advance its troops to the Iranian interior", if "a third Power should desire to use Iranian territory as a base of operations against Russia, or if a foreign Power should threaten the frontiers of Federal Russia or those of its allies"

CONVENIENT ELASTICITY

The interpretation of those provisions of the treaty was defined and restricted in a letter of a few months later to the Iranian Government from the then Soviet Ambassador in Teheran, M. Rothstein. But the Soviet Government made it clear during the Azerbaijan crisis of two years ago that it does not regard these restrictions as binding. For it sought then to argue that the continued presence of its troops on Iranian territory, after the date fixed for their withdrawal by the 1943 treaty, was justified and legalised by the provisions of the 1921 treaty. It maintains that it has full rights to occupy such Iranian territory as it chooses, if it can establish that there is "danger to the frontiers of the Soviet Union."

The Soviet Government is now asserting that such a danger exists. The deduction is only too obvious. The Soviet Government is, in effect, announcing that it regards itself as entitled, if it so chooses, to "advance its troops into the Iranian interior": that is, into the very area which M. Molotov has declared as the "centre of aspiration of the Soviet Union."

PURPOSEFUL THREAT

There is no need to conclude that Russian troops are about to cross the border into Azerbaijan. Such a move seems, at any rate for the present, highly unlikely. But the threat of appeal to the 1921 treaty and an "advance into the Iranian interior" is being deliberately and ostentatiously brandished over the heads of the Iranian Government. That is the real significance of the Note of January 31.

Such a threat has two purposes. The first concerns the oil-fields of Northern Iran, to exploit which is one of the Soviet "aspirations". For three years now, Iran has been refusing to grant the desired concession, whether in the form of dirce concession, or in the now fashionable guise of "mixed companies" In 1946, as a price for the withdrawal of Russian troops, the then Iranian Government undertake to make an oil agreement giving the Russians all that they demanded; but with the inevitable proviso that it must be subject to ratification by the Majlis

WEAK NEIGHBOUR

The Majlis has refused to ratify the agreement, and has declared it null and void, as contrary to the law passed in December 1944 prohibiting the granting of new oil concessions to foreigners This action was denounced by the Soviet Government as a 'treacherous violation of the Iranian undertaking." And, in November, M. Sadchikov, Soviet Ambassador in Teheran warned the Iranian Government that it must be responsible for any consequences.

The new Note seems to indicate what the 'consequences' may be if Iran does not reverse her decision and allow the Russians to control and exploit the coveted oil-fields—which, by the way, extend to within 60 miles of the capital

That is one of its purposes But another stands out clearly. It is to alarm the Iranian Government into dispensing with the services of its American advisers and into refusing the offer of a £10,000,000 (Rs. 13,31,20,000) credit for the purchase of military equipment from the United States. For, one of the objectives of Soviet policy is to keep Iran as militarily weak and as diplomatically friendless as possible. That would greatly facilitate the full realisation of M. Molotov's "aspirations in the direction of the Persian Gulf."

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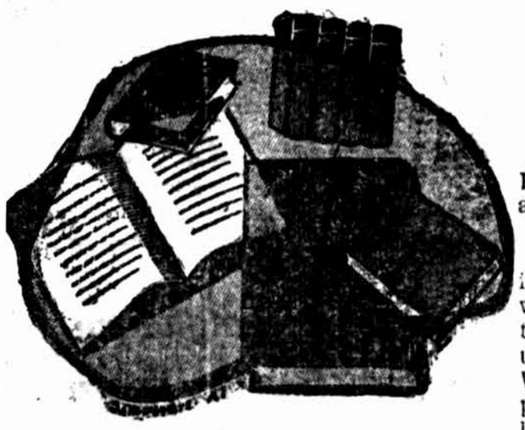

SRI AUROBINDO'S LETTERS

LETTERS OF SRI AUROBINDO.—Published by Sri Aurobindo (Nair Hospital Compound, near Bombay Central Station), Bombay. Price, Rs. 6 (cloth Rs. 6/8).

This collection of extracts from the letters written by Sri Aurobindo to his disciples during the period extending from 1930 to 1947 was published on his 75th birthday, 15th August 1947, which strangely enough coincided with the day of India's achievement of freedom from alien thraldom. In these letters the mystic-saint of Pondicherry elucidates for the benefit of his disciples his views on some of the deepest problems of life and philosophy. As is well-known, Sri Aurobindo, though basing his philosophy on the bedrock of the Upanishads, has envisaged an altogether new path for the striving human soul in the attainment of the 'summum bonum' of life—a path which is different from the time-honoured "prasthana-trayee"—the three paths to salvation, namely Advaita or Absolute Monism as adumbrated by Shankeracharya, Dvaita or Dualism as taught by Madhvacharya and Chaitanya and Vishithadvaita or Qualified Monism as expounded by Ramanujacharya. Sri Aurobindo holds the view that human existence is not all "illusion" as conceived of by Shankara and other Advaitins of his school, but that it has a basis in reality, which is derived from and is part and parcel of the One Reality behind all life and worldly phenomena. This one all-conscious Reality is named by Sri Aurobindo as the "Supermind". Sri Aurabindo's own system of philosophy may, indeed, be roughly described as the philosophy of the Supermind. He holds the belief that by the power generated by the "sadhana" of what he characterises as "Integral Yoga", it is possible for the "sadhaks" to create conditions which will facilitate the "Descent of the Supermind" into the world of living, so as to regenerate the latter and lift up the centre of human consciousness, above the mind, into the sphere of transcendental Reality. In this way also, says Sri Aurobindo, can the goal of human evolution be properly comprehended.

These and such other highly philosophical topics are dealt with in this collection of letters. Sri Aurobindo throws valuable light on a number of obscure as well as controversial points in his system of philosophy. The volume will be valued by all students of the great philosopher-saint's writings.

A Pastoral Poem

"SHENI & VIJANAND"
By U.K. Oza
Published by National Information and Publications Ltd., Tullock Road, Fort, Bombay. Price, Rs. 1-14

This is a pastoral poem having for its theme the romance of two lovers who are kept apart by cruel circumstances, but remain true to each other until they are finally united in death. While the general pattern of the poem recalls familiar Western tales like "Romeo and Juliet", "Paola and Francesca", and "Heloise and Abelard", yet by imparting to it an inner significance, the author has given his poem a very definite Eastern touch. Sheni is not merely an enchanting young maiden, but also "the embodied soul of Creations form;" and Vijanand, the pastoral lover, also represents the soul of man striving to penetrate the veil which conceals the infinite mystery of Creation. But the attainment of such an intangible ideal as transcendatal knowledge can only be achieved in a very limited and symbolic sense. The reader, therefore, discovers that Vijanand finds the peace belonged for only in a mystic union with his beloved amidst the eternal Himalayan snows after death. In this connection, one is led to recall Shelley's lines:

"Life like a dome of many coloured glass
Stains the white radiance of eternity,
Till Death tramples it to fragment. Die
If thou wouldst be with that which thou dost seek;
Follow, where all is fled."

But the sad end of the lovers, though decreed by the story requirements of philosophy, still retains its power to affect our hearts. The dying Sheni asks her lover to give her up and save himself from death in the snows:

"We were not fated to meet
on this earth in flesh:
We met as the rosary beads meet,
Strung on a casual thread.
Earth's companionship was not ours."

In moments like this when he gives expression to simple, sincere emotion, Mr. Oza is at his best.

Some of the most beautiful imagery of the poem is characteristically Indian, e.g.

"This little song on Sheni's ears did fall
As one rare raindrop falls on thirst-parched earth,
As one rare flower offered at the deity's feet hitherto unworshipped";

This is a moving tale of earthly love or its allegory of the soul's eternal quest for the divine. Its imagery is eloquent of the thought and life of India. But it is above all in its delicate poetic touches that transforms the common fabric of the tale into a tapestry of fairylike charm, that the reader will find his chief delight.

M. R. B.

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A Marathi Biography

TAPASYA, By P. Y. Deshpande Published by the author at Rajkot, Kathiawar, Price Rs. 7/8.

This is a big book in Marathi dealing with the life of a civil servant of Baroda State and thereafter the Diwan of Rajkot State, named Mr. R. S. Mane Patil. It is profusely illustrated. It was published on 28th December 1947 which was his birthday, when he was the Diwan of Rajkot State. What position he is to hold on the unification of Kathiawar one cannot say. It is difficult to understand why such a book should have been published at all in these days when paper is costly and scanty and calls on presses for really useful work are many. Mr. Patil has had a successful career, but there must be hundreds of civil servants who had a similar career. Fine white paper, bold type and carefully corrected proofs are the remarkable features of this volume. That a Marathi book of this bulk should have been printed in a press in Kathiawar and should not require a 'corrigenda' is a notable tribute both to the Press and to the proofreader. If books of this category are allowed to multiply, the Government ought to import much larger quantities of paper and printing machinery.

A child burst into tears when he came to the word "Bapuji", his throat was choked and he could not utter any more words, while making a speech on Mahatma Gandhi at the Condolence Meeting of the Balkan-ji-Bari Children and Workers held at Khar, under the presidentship of Lady Monijeh R. Masani, President of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari..... Such are the feelings of everybody—All children, women and men of this country have felt a great personal loss in the physical passing away of Gandhiji. Visit any house, and you will find—even yourself—in deep sorrow. Our hearts have been touched, but we shall not feel downhearted.... We shall avenge the death of the Father of Our Nation by following in his foot-steps, and by trying to do what little we can according to his preachings and teachings.

At the abovementioned meeting, besides a number of boys and girls, those who paid tributes to Mahatmaji on behalf of the Bombay and Suburban Balkan-ji-Bari Children and Workers, were Shri Prabhubhai Upadhyaya of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari and Shri Om Prakash Goel of the Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari. Lady Masani, in proposing the sad condolence resolution, advised the children to try and know more about Gandhiji by reading his life and literature, and to try and bring about the Unity in our country for which Bapuji lived and died. It was a good thing that in the Balkan-ji-Bari, there were children of all casts, creeds and provinces. However we must try and make it more representative by having in its Centres more children of other communities than Hindus and of other provinces than Gujaratis in Bombay. The resolution was unanimously passed, and its copies have been forwarded to Shri Devdas Gandhi, Mahatmaji's son, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, and Shri B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay. All children had a two minutes' silence and prayed to the Almighty to let Gandhiji's soul ever rest in Peace!

There was another meeting of the Balkan-ji-Bari children and workers also in the Harijan Centre at Kasar Wadi, under the presidentship of Shrimati Parvati T. Gidwani, Vice-President of the All-India Balkanji-Bari. A large number of Harijan friends from different quarters of Bombay attended this meeting, and the prominent amongst those who addressed the gathering was Shri Popatlal G. Shah. A programme of devotional songs was arranged, and the meeting terminated with children's prayers.

Kashmere Gate Balkan-ji-Bari of Delhi passed a resolution, condemning the distardly and coward deed of the murder of Bapuji, the Father of the Nation, and placing on record its sense of sorrow and loss to the nation. The resolution further reads as follows: "The death of Bapuji is an irreparable loss to the whole world, our country in general, and the children in particular, as Gandhiji himself loved and was much loved by them. Bapuji has been removed from amongst us at a very critical stage of our country. He was the Apostle of Peace, of Truth, of Love, and of self-sacrifice, and from him we got a Divine Inspiration. But although he is no more amongst us physically, he is still there in our minds, and his ideas and teachings can never be forgotten. The best homage to the greatest personality would be to follow his teachings. The meeting strongly condemns the communal organisations in the country which spread the poison of communalism and hatred, and requests the younger generation of our country not to be led away by these organisations and their poisonous preachings."

THE BABY AT ITS BEST
(Photos by Jailbharati Upadhyaya).

* * *

Their Excellencies Lord Louis and Lady Mountbatten and His Excellency Sir Maharaj Singh and Rani Maharaj Singh have been pleased to become the Patrons of the Balkan-ji-Bari Akhil Hind Balak Sangh.

Shri Kamalnayan J. Bajaj has been elected a Member of the Board of Directors of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, in place of Shrimati Anasuyabai Kale, resigned.

The date of Membership enrolment for the purpose of elections, etc., this year, has been extended to the 31st March 1948, specially to facilitate the formation of more Balkan-ji-Bari Units and Provincial Balkan-ji-Baris.

* * *

As you read this, there will be a camp of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Workers going on at the Adarsh Dugdhalaya, Marwa Road, Malad, a report of which will be published next time.

* * *

Boys and girls belonging to any part of the country are cordially invited to join the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari. Please send for its full particulars mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, etc., from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar-Bombay 21. He will be pleased to hear from you at any time and always!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
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Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari Children on an Excursion....

Let us talk it over—

One does not go calling on friends in one's bereavement. And yet, that was exactly what I did last fortnight.

Nay, there must be hundreds of others who must have done the same. For Gandhiji's death was as much a personal bereavement as national. We visited friends not only to lighten their grief but also to share our own sorrow with them. But apparently the sense of loss multiplied contrary to the old adage 'sorrow shared is sorrow diminished' because each one bemoaned some different virtue that was lost to mankind in Gandhiji's death.

To some the world appeared poorer because a champion of the oppressed was gone, to others life became meaningless because all that was noblest in man was destroyed for no cause whatever, yet many others felt totally abandoned for in Gandhiji's death was snatched away the only guide to the path of real peace and progress. Thus in this mounting agony of our small circle an old woman wrapped in her 'chaddar' suddenly cried out "Gandhiji died for us—because of us."

There are many, even a few leaders who agree with this refugee from East Punjab. However, will it be truthful to say Gandhiji died because of the Muslims? Communal unity was dearer to him than Swaraj. When India was busy with Independence celebrations, he undertook a fast to ensure security of life and honour to Muslims in Calcutta. Prior to his assassination again he undertook a similar fast which he broke only when all the seven conditions laid down by him were accepted and pledged to by Indian leaders "Yes. There he was wrong. Why should he has put such extreme conditions? As a leader, it was his duty to see that similar generous treatment was given to Hindus and Sikhs in Pakistan He was being magnanimous to Muslims at the cost of Hindus and Sikhs."

That was how the common man generally reacted to his last fast. But would educated persons or future historians, for that matter, be justified in drawing conclusions from those reactions? Does it mean that we shall tell our children that Gandhiji died because of the Muslims?

Can we afford to poison their young minds by telling them that the Muslims have been the cause of Bapuji's murder? As architects of the great India of the future they deserve to know the whole truth, i.e., the Hindus and Sikhs were as much responsible as the Muslims for the greatest tragedy of our times. But even this isn't complete truth. Gandhiji sacrificed his life not to protect the latter but to prevent the former from betraying their religion. A man religious to the core, he considered no religion too great for repudiation if it preached injustice or inequality between man and man. In this age of intolerance between race and race, nation and nation, sect and sect. Gandhiji affirmed that toleration was basis of all religions. If nothing, we must at least teach this to children in schools where religious education as such may not be imparted.

This, the 4th death anniversary of Ba has a special significance. Today our Bapu who founded the right memorial for one who was devotion and sacrifice incarnate, is no more there to guide us at every step. Still, if there's a will, we can go by the way he has already chalked out. Why falter at the thought whether we shall reach the ultimate goal or not?

Enough it is if we help our illiterate sisters to shake off their fear and ignorance. It was mainly for their benefit that the Kasturba Fund was created. What was Gandhiji's idea of 'benefit'? We should do well to know now that we are thinking of erecting a worthy monument to Gandhiji himself. Our measure of 'benefit' have been the 3 Rs. which fall too short of the correct measure as a bit of introspection will clearly show us. Our education, instead of making us broad-minded, has made us self-centred and impatient of others drawbacks. Let's look around and try to serve the millions who make India. Thus through service alone shall we be able to raise a fitting memorial to one who has been so near, dear and precious to us.

—Leela.

KASTURBA

By P. D.

There is a poignancy about the fourth death anniversary of Kasturba which falls today. Kasturba would not have been able to play successfully her part had she not followed in Gandhiji's footsteps and in this process become something of a Mahatma herself.

Her Life Was An Epic Of Self-Denial

GANDHIJI is dead—the Nation is plunged in grief at the loss of its father. At such a moment, memory cannot but turn back to the great woman who participated in the drama of his life, shared his sufferings and trials, and who died exactly four years ago today.

Kasturba Gandhi's life was an epic of self-denial; never once did her feet falter or her heart quail on the steep path of perpetual sacrifice which was her portion in the wake of the great man, whom she loved and served and followed with such surpassing courage, faith and devotion. First she had to give up her home, comforts and those things which every woman loves, to please her saintly husband. Later she gave up her husband to the country so that he might serve the people free from domestic burdens.

The shy and retiring daughter of a grain and cloth merchant, Kasturbai little realised what her future role in life would be when in 1883 at the early age of thirteen, she was married according to the custom of those days, to a student from her native Porbunder. She had received no schooling, she was quite illiterate, but she had a sound commonsense of her own which was to stand her in good stead all her life

A Harsh Husband

Her young husband was jealously tenacious of his rights. He was for ever on the lookout regarding her movements; he tried to impose restrictions on her going out without his permission. But Kasturbai was not the girl to brook any such thing. Independent and reticent by nature, she made it a point to go out whenever and wherever she liked. As her famous and repentant husband said later on in his autobiography: "This sowed the seeds of a bitter quarrel between us and refusal to speak to one another thus became the order of the day with us, married children. If I had the right to impose restrictions on her, had not she also a similar right? All this is clear to me today. But at that time I had to make good my authority."

But these were the severities of love. Gandhiji was very fond of his wife. He wanted to make her an ideal woman. He was very anxious to teach her how to read and write, but Kasturbai did not prove a very apt pupil. Circumstances, too, were unfavourable. Kathiawad had its "barbarous Purdah system", and Gandhiji "dared not talk to her in the presence of the elders". The teaching had to be done at night, and "lustful love left him no time." Soon too, he was to launch out into public life and the task became more difficult. As a result, Kasturbai till the day of her death could scarcely write simple letters in Gujarati.

However, she early learnt to bear her burdens with cheerfulness, and when her husband left for England for further studies and her mother-in-law died, the responsibility of running the household fell on her young shoulders. But her first real test was to come in 1897, the year she accompanied her husband to South Africa, where he had already championed on his first visit the cause of Indians, and was actively working as the Secretary of the Natal Indian Congress which he had founded. Kasturba, (the mother of two sons by then), believed in dressing in comfort, and putting on the sari in the Parsee style (the vogue in those days), and wearing shoes and stockings was not at all to her liking. Even more uncomfortable to her was taking meals with forks and knives in the Western style. But she gave in, on this score, to her husband's wishes.

Comrade-In-Arms

And then came the time when Mahatma Gandhi launched his historic passive resistance campaign in South Africa, as a protest against the enactment for registration with finger impressions, that treated Indians in the Transvaal like convicted prisoners. Her husband was convicted, arrested, and imprisoned; Kasturba at this moment could not lag behind. She too plunged into the struggle, and got herself arrested. One of the first Indian women Satyagrahis, she set an inspiring example to the rest of her countrywomen. However, her first imprisonment was not for long, for she fell ill in prison and had to be released.

In 1914, Gandhiji was at last free to return to the motherland, to begin the public work for which his soul had so long thirsted. Henceforth, most of his time was spent in politics; he could not devote his attention to his wife and children. Kasturbai willingly sacrificed all her rights; she became his 'comrade in arms', taking part with him in the political struggle for the freedom of the country. Driven to do this, perhaps, in the beginning as a mark of devotion to her husband, she began in due course, to have the deepest faith in the cause he advocated.

When Gandhiji went to jail during the non-co-operation movement, she carried on his work as best she could, making even a few political speeches. She was even chosen as a teacher of a school in one of the numerous villages of India, that were the chosen centres of work of her now famous husband. Of course, she could not teach the children how to read or write, but she gave them lectures on good behaviour. She went round the houses of the villagers, enquiring into all their troubles and teaching them cleanliness.

She supervised, nay even helped to cook the food in Gandhiji's Ashram never sitting down to eat her food until she saw that all the members had been fed. "The mother of millions", her kindness and sweet nature drew everybody's heart towards her, and they affectionately called her "Ba"—a name which stuck to her. She made illicit salt too, and spun ceaselessly in her wake. She even gladly did penance for having forgotten all about a four-anna bit contributed to the Harijan Fund.

The Last Sacrifice

Nor did she hesitate to court jail a number of times. She was arrested in 1930, during the Civil Disobedience Movement, the Rajkot struggle and finally during the historic August 1942 disturbances, when she was told by the Government that she would be kept alone, if she did not take any part in politics. She spurned their offer on the spot, announcing her firm intention of addressing a public meeting. Before she could proceed with it, she was arrested and taken to the Aga Khan palace at Poona. It was her last sacrifice—for here she was to die two years later.

Her love for him had helped her to adjust herself to her husband's ways of living. Perhaps, as Gandhiji himself said: "It is likely that many of my doings have not her approval even today. We never discuss them. But she is blessed with one great quality to a very considerable degree, a quality which most Hindu wives possess in some measure. And it is this: consciously or unconsciously she has considered herself blessed in following in my footsteps."

But it was not all so easy, particularly in the beginning. While in Natal, Gandhiji once received a necklace for his wife. He wanted to hand it over to the trust for the welfare of the Indian community. Kasturba wanted to keep it for her future daughter-in-law. She put up a fight for her rights,—there was a torrent of argument. Gandhiji reminded her that it was presented for his service, whereupon Kasturba pointed out: "But service rendered by you is as good as rendered by me. I have toiled and moiled for you day and night." However, in the end, Gandhiji had his way.

On another occasion in Durban he asked her to clean the chamber pots of his Christian clerk. Noticing the tears rolling down her cheeks, he was so angry that he almost asked her to leave the house. But she tactfully made him realize how far he had forgotten himself. As usual, the "end was always peace, happiness and contentment", between these two true comrades.

Gandhiji Became Afraid Of Ba!

His return to India also had seen a change in Gandhi's attitude to his wife. A merciless critic of himself, the moment he realised he was a "slave-holder" as he has called himself, his entire outlook changed, and with that change began his work for the emancipation of womankind as a

(Continued On Page 6)

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Indian Art In London—Parade of 'modern paintings'—Forces against tradition and revival—Bombay a poor show.—Show it to India — Memorial to Mahatmaji— Music for the people and world — Patronage to dance-art.

Patronage to dance-art.

The Royal Academy's winter show—the Exhibition of Art from the Dominions of India and Pakistan—is held at Burlington House. It is said to be the largest and most comprehensive of its type ever shown in Britain; and yet it is least known in India—the country whose art shows to Britain fragmentary and scanty news flashed out at times gave a hazy notion about its scheme and scope. No detailed statement was issued either by the Royal Academy or by the Government of India which has lent co-operation to it; and the Indian Executive Committee seems to have preferred to work in camera.

Section Of Modern Art

The exhibition has brought on the surface, a large collection of the relics of the dead past. Frankly speaking, it was not expected to be anything better than a display of the show cases of museums and cabinets of curio dealers and collectors. The Academy has missed or has conveniently avoided to demonstrate to the visitors that India has a distinctive art tradition which her contemporary artists and hereditary craftsmen have continued in face of the constant anxiety on their part to keep the wolf away from the doors under the foreign rule.

The Academy will point to the section of modern Indian painting as a reply to any adverse criticism. But this section is a mere excuse and not a serious endeavour to link the present with the past or to demonstrate the present position of the genuine Indian art. On the contrary it is, to a certain extent, misrepresentation of the latter. A ridiculously small section like this—a section which was assembled with the minimum of effort and in a haphazard manner and which presents a collection of paintings only, is too inadequate to trace the continuity of the tradition to the modern times.

War On Traditions

The model for this section was furnished to the Royal Academy by the Indian wing of the U.N.E.S.C.O. exhibition shown in Paris and London and by the so-called International and Inter-Asian exhibitions held at New Delhi within the period of last two years. The catalogue issued by the Academy will corroborate this statement. Every painting, according to it, is to be acknowledged as Indian, whatever be its style, if it is executed by Indian hands. To assign the artists nationality to his painting merely on the strength of its subject-matter is absurd logic

The anti-tradition clique of Bombay which is struggling hard to usurp leadership in art, offers a somewhat different definition. It introduces every painting executed by Indian hands as "modern Indian" if it shows defiance of the tradition and allegiance particularly to the school of western modernism. Imitations of the mannerisms of some of the western modernists are boosted as first rate examples of modern Indian art, and their authors, to whom the Indian tradition and style are foreign, are proclaimed as great artists.

Medley Of Styles

The vagaries, which are blatantly advertised as modern trends, should be resented, as they constitute a grave danger to the growth of the classic Indian art and propagate the worship of false gods. Attempts are also made by the anti-tradition clique to belittle the splendid achievements of the revivalistic schools of Bengal and Bombay and to ignore the painters of the academic school who form not a small section of artists in this province. It is surprising to find rejection, by the high-priests of modern Indian Painting in Bombay, of the realistic school when they have accorded cordial reception to the modern school of Europe.

The exhibition at Burlington House presents, in its contemporary section, a medley of schools and styles. It shows, in addition to the examples of the revivalistic schools, childish art, samples of patch-work and imitations of the mannerisms of western modernists; and all such spurious productions are ostentatiously labelled as examples of modern Indian painting One fails to understand why an institution like the Royal Academy, which is expected to be conversant with the tradition of the country whose art—it undertakes to exhibit, should not have rejected paintings which did not confine to the authentic standards of Indian art.

Favourites Are There!

Bombay's contribution, which was so far not disclosed in public, is ridiculous and highly objectionable. It is virtually an extension, to London, of the mischievous movement to sabotage the honest revivalistic endeavour, to encourage imitative tendencies and to ignore artists of the realistic school in Bombay. Bombay, which had won appreciation as a distinct school in the Exhibition of Modern Indian Art held at Burlington House in December 1934, now shows to London some paintings which should have no place in an exhibition of Indian art.

Ahivasi is represented by one old painting. The names of Shukla, Bendre, Smart, Hebbar, Chavda and Bhagat have appeared in the catalogue. Among others are Raza, Ara, Newton and Khatao—the favourites of a certain coterie. An exhibit also stands against the name of Gurjar. In what respects paintings of these artists are Indian? and on what grounds were they accepted? The replies should be sought from those who have selected them as examples of modern Indian painting. In the selections from Bombay there is a painting by a lady artist who is related to a member of the committee and one by another member himself.

Misrepresentation Of Bombay

The selection in Bombay was made without any standard or system. One wonders why leading artists of the realistic school in Bombay were not approached when Messrs. Raza, Ara, Newton, Khatao & Co. who do not belong to the Indian school, were invited to contribute their paintings. Favouritism, preference and prejudice seem to have influenced selection not only in Bombay but for the entire section. The catalogue shows seven exhibits by Jamini Roy and five by Amrita Shergill. The Jamini and Shergill show was perhaps intended to be the focus of attention in the section of modern art

The injustice done to Bombay is the result of indifference shown to its art world from the very beginning. The Indian Executive Committee, whatever be its bulk and high-lights, is least representative of this province. The Bombay Regional Committee, which should be held responsible for the gross misrepresentation of Indian painting in Western India does not represent even the city of Bombay. The Director of a premier art school in the country like the Sir J. J. School of Art was not asked to serve on any Committee. The Bombay Art Society, the Art Society of India and similar institutions in other towns were not invited to join even the regional committee. Could selection be expected to be fair if it is entrusted to an inexperienced committee or left to the whims of one or two of its members?

India's Interest

The exhibition at Burlington House, which should be appropriately styled as the Indo-Pakistan Exhibition, was opened on 29th November 1947. In its first fortnight the attendance came to 23,000—a very moderate figure as compared to the population of the City of London. While the Van Gogh exhibition that was opened at the Tate Gallery on December 10 was attended by 100,000 visitors by the first week of January and since then also it continued to attract large crowds.

Inquiries why the public was not flocking to see the Indo-Pakistan Exhibition were whispered early this week. If publicity in this country was poor, it is not likely to be brisk in Britain. Whatever be the interest of the British public in the exhibition, India will be justified in making a demand to see something if not the whole of the latter. The minimum should be the contemporary section. It should be taken round the principal towns. The people will then find out the vagaries of selection.

Memorial Movement

Following the "Dehotsarga" of Gandhiji, news of proposals and also decisions to commemorate his monumental work in a concrete shape has been pouring in from all over the country. The forms, which these memorials are likely to take are the erection of statues and naming of institutions squares, parks and roads. The Congress Working Committee has shown the way by its resolution regarding the National Memorial Fund.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has deplored, in a statement, the attempts which are made to raise temples or erect memorials which savour of idolatry and has suggested that the surest and most pleasing memorial to Gandhiji would be to follow his inimitable teaching. Pandit Jwaharlal Nehru has also expressed a similar opinion. Surely no memorial to Gandhiji will be greater than the determination on the part of every individual who reveres him, to follow the path shown by him and to continue the work left incomplete by him.

It is, perhaps, too early for anyone to be in a mood to think of the concrete forms of the memorial worthy of Gandhiji's greatness. Such memorials should be unique, monumental and permanent sources of inspiration. They should be "Indian" in designs. The mausoleum at an approximate cost of ten lakhs of rupees proposed to be erected at Delhi on behalf of the Muslims of India is expected to come nearer these ideals. Gandhiji's teachings will be inscribed on its walls in four languages and its architecture will be both Muslim and Hindu—a symbol of the unity for which he lived and sacrificed his life. Some memorials are sure to be erected here and there, but the Government of India ought to exercise supervision over their forms and designs

Mass-Appeal Of Music

Acording to a London journal the Russian musical authorities are reported to have been dissatisfied with some of the current trends of music in Russia. It is complained that composers are excessively concentrating upon symphonic and instrumental music which has not sufficient appeal to the masses; and for the latter's benefit greater concentration upon inspiring vocal music is demanded.

A somewhat similar situation is found in the world of music in the North of India. The Khyal School, which is understood by a large section of music lovers as the best and the only survival of the classical music, has no mass-appeal. The vocal gymnastics, in which the average vocalist indulges while rendering "songs" is unintelligible even to the high brows in the audience. People easily take to film songs, because they find in the same words to sing. They are not satisfied by the vocalists, who "sing" too much but sing too little of the songs.

International Society

A Radio Music Festival was held at Baroda last month. The musicians, who attended it, are reported to have formed an Indian section of the International Society for contemporary Music. The Indian music must have a place in the international form of music. The movement initiated at Baroda should be placed on an all-India basis, and should also be made fully representative of all the schools of the Indian classical music.

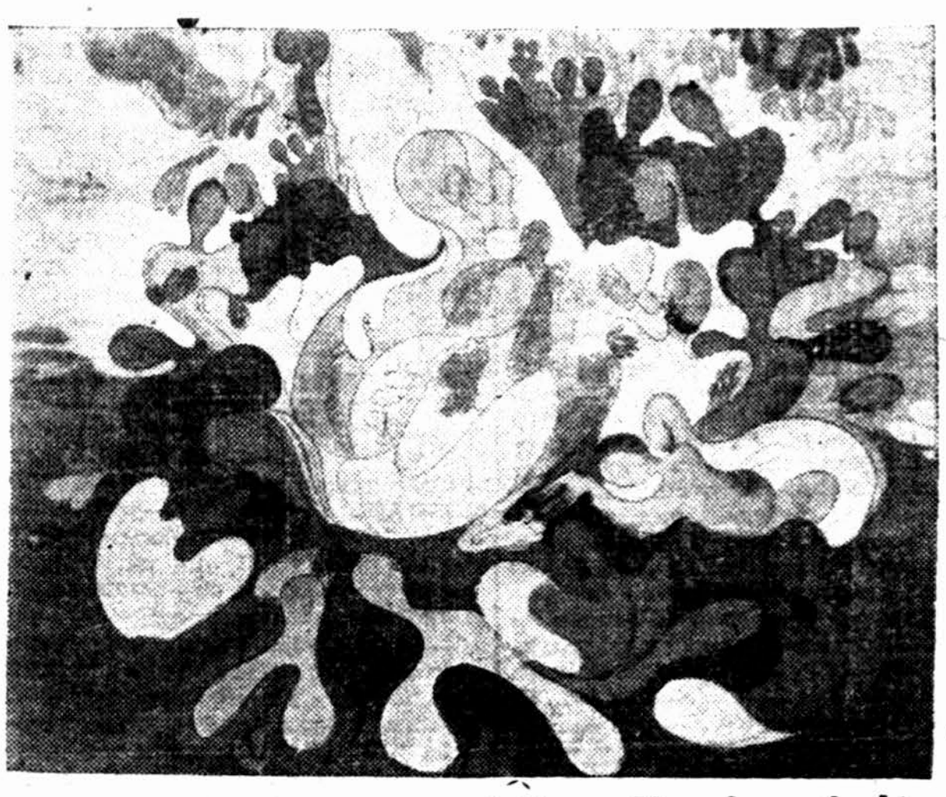
The Hindustani section should not exclude the Alap and Dhruvapad modes. Precisely stated, it should not be restricted to the Khyal Gayaki The organisation formed at Baroda should aim, whenever occasions arise, at presenting the best of every school of the Hindustani music including masterpieces of Dhruvapad and Dhamar composers in their authentic forms andd styles. It should aim at interpreting, to the world, the whole and not a fragment of the classical music.

Patronage Without Prejudice

According to a press report, a suggestion is or is likely to be made to the Government of India to consider a scheme to run a central art organisation under the auspices of the Government. The collection of talented exponents of classical dance and folk-dances will probably be one of the items in the scheme; and this should be made without prejudice. The Kathak school which is a pet aversion to many a fastidious dancer must be included in every such scheme.

The Government should not be hasty in deciding to act upon any such proposal. Its aim should be to do justice to all the classical dance schools and to extend patronage first to the hereditary exponents including Kathak gurus. Fastidious semi-professionals and influential half-baked amateurs should not be allowed to take the bread out of their mouths. Encouragement should be extended only to the authentic and classical technique and not to the so-called modern trends.

Gandhiji At Prayers



Artist —Manohar Joshi

Revolutionary Type Of Match Produces Heat But No Light

BY KATHERINE HOUISON

A recolutionary type of match producing heat but no light, the wartime development of Canadian scientist, was demonstrated to me this week.

The match looks like any other safety match except for the head. This is much larger than an ordinary match head. Like all safety matches, it must be struck on the box in which it is packed, but once it is struck, there is no flame at all. What happens is that the head generates such intense heat it immediately ignites any surface it touches, without revealing flame or light.

It can be used anywhere, even in wind of gale force since, having no flame, it cannot be blown out.

This new development may start the same sort of revolution in the match industry that the invention of the friction match did in 1827.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted By CHRONICLER

With the return of the Indian delegation from Lake Success where it unsuccessfully and not very brilliantly tried to present the otherwise unassailable Indian case with regard to Kashmir, I think a turning-point has been reached in India's foreign policy. And the reorientation that is demanded in our foreign relation may also dictate a change in internal policy.

From what I learn from friends in the United States and what can be read between the lines in Reuter's despatches, this is what led to the debacle at Lake Success:

To lead the Indian delegation which was charged with the task of arguing our case on Kashmir, was chosen Gopalaswamy Iyenger. a veteran of the I. C S.

To include Shaikh Abdullah in the delegation was a brilliant brain-wave, but the people's leader of Kashmir was throughout hamstrung in Red Tape. For ten days we heard nothing about what he had said or done at Lake Success. He was kept back from leading a frontal attack on Pakistan for the fear that that might provoke Zafrullah to try to get permission from the Council for his stooge, Sardar Ibrahim, to answer Abdullah.

The British delegation headed by Noel-Baker had come prepared to side with Pakistan. They said in so many words in private conversations that their PRIVATE SOURCES OF INFORMATION confirmed that Pakistan had no ulterior hand in the Kashmir trouble. Throughtout they took a stand which was anti-Indian and pro-Pakistan. So did the United States. So did all the other powers of the Anglo-American bloc.

The Soviet Union and Ukraine remained neutral—paying India in her own neutrality coin! But on several occasions they did show a greater understanding of. and sympathy with, India's case.

The American press gave NO PUBLICITY to India's case on Kashmir—though it played up the mutual mud-slinging between Pakistan and India regarding "genocide", riots and communal massacres. The British press openly came out in support of Pakistan, some of the papers suggesting Partition and other pleading for Pakistan's right to possess the entire fair valley!

The plain truth is that the Anglo-American bloc has BETRAYED India, and thrown its entire weight to support Pakistan.

Two vital questions present themselves:

1. ARE WE STILL GOING TO BETRAY OUR IDEAL OF COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE AND REMAIN IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE?
2. ARE WE STILL GOING TO DEPEND ON ANGLO-AMERICA IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS?

*

Crisis In Kashmir

The political situation in Kashmir, I am afraid, is soon leading to a crisis. The Maharaja, I reliably understand, has REJECTED Shaikh Abdullah's demand for full-fledged democracy. He refuses to concede any reforms beyond the Mysore formula of dyarchy. But the people of Kashmir and their organisation, the National Conference, shall not be satisfied with that. A showdown on this issue may be expected any moment.

And when it comes, the Indian Cabinet will be faced with a vital test of its democratic professions and ideals: Are you for the PEOPLE of Kashmir, or for MAHARAJA HARI SINGH? That is the question the Cabinet must answer unequivocally.

For the military situation in Kashmir is tending towards a stalemate, despite the brilliant victories won by Brigadier USMAN. It can be vivified and made dynamic ONLY by the immediate promulgation of FULL DEMOCRACY in Kashmir—with the Maharaja as a constitutional head if possible, WITHOUT the Maharaja if necessary—i.e. if he obstinately stands in the way of democracy.

This one step, leading to large-scale agrarian reform (which Shaikh Abdullah has all along envisaged as the first duty of a People's Government will be worth one whole division against Pakistan. It will knock the bottom out of their propaganda, and it will create such a surging revolutionary spirit in Kashmir that the raiders will be pushed back in no time.

In a fight for democratic principles Democracy is the strongest weapon.

*

Violence Unlimited!

I have always suspected it but did not give expression to it, thinking it might be a personal impression of mine, unsupported by facts. But facts have been accumulating to confirm me in my original view.

I felt it for the first time when I saw my first communal riot in Bombay, a dozen years ago, and saw the least religious and the least politically conscious Hindus and Muslims stabbing the most innocent and meek-looking stray passers-by of the opposite community. That impression has been reinforced in every subsequent riot.

I felt it again in August 1942 when I saw buses and military trucks being burnt, boiling water and chilly powder being thrown on soldiers, hats and ties being snatched and burnt, windows being smashed and shops being looted.

The disturbances following the R.I.N. mutiny strengthened my conviction, and the recent outbursts of mob violence against Hindu Mahasabhaites and R.S.S. sympathisers which followed the assassination of Gandhiji has finally convinced me without a shadow of doubt.

Within eighteen hours of the death by violence of the greatest apostle of non-violence, when even our tears were not yet dried up, when the mortal remains of that immortal spirit had not yet been cremated, even as the funeral procession was just starting on its way to Rajghat in Delhi, I saw a gang of boys looting a shop in Dadar.

This shop DID NOT belong to a follower of the Hindu Mahasabha.

This shop DID NOT belong to a member of the R.S.S.

This shop DID NOT belong to a Muslim.

This little chappel shop belong to a poor HARIJAN cobbler who, along with his wife, was trying in vain to dissuade the looters from ruining him. He stood there, helpless, with tears streaming down his face, watching the destruction of all that he possessed in the world.

The Police stood barely ten yards away, as this looting went on, and from the veranda of the building opposite we watched this grim little drama, as from a ringside seat.

The police fired in the air. The looters were not afiraid. The Police fired at the looters one of them was hit, the rest scattered, expertly took cover. Within two minutes they had returned. This time they kept a 'spotter' on the roof of the shop. When the Police took aim, he whistled and they ducked, jumped over the railing on to the station platform.

These boys were not driven to crime by economic desperation. Most of them were shoe-shine boys, each of them easily earns more than a rupee a day, more than a primary school teacher gets, more than a peasant or a worker. They all smoke, go to pictures, many of them "Satta"!

The cobbler whose shop they were looting was not the symbol of capitalism or of exploitation. He was a humble Harijan cobbler. And he was weeping piteously helplessly.

After they had looted the shop, they set fire to it. When Police was busy putting out the fire they had started looting another shop. Further down the street.

And as I saw this, I decided that the moment has come to say what I have always wanted to say. And I say it now:

Be it a communal riot, the "atomic revolution" of August 1942, the "mass upsurge" of the R.I.N. revolt, or the recent outburst of "popular" frenzy against the communalists, the main participators in mob violence, arson and looting ARE THE SAME ON EVERY OCCASION. On the day following Gandhiji's death, I have seen the same persons smashing a shop called "HINDU BHANDAR" (whose owner was suspected of being a Mahasabhaite) who, only a few weeks earlier, had looted a Muslim's shop in the same locality!

In Bombay particularly (and also elsewhere, I am sure), ignorance, unhygienic living conditions, the temptations of a criminal career that the capitalist system offers, have all combined to produce a class of people who live by crime and who glory in violence. And they are shrewd enough to take advantage of every opportunity afforded by a political situation, so that they always seem to have the tacit sympathy of some section of the public or the other.

In communal riots they are the defenders of Hinduism or (in Muslim localities) the defenders of Islam. The communalist fanatics are at their back in their nefarious activities.

In 1942, they carried on the orgy of senseless violence under cover of the "Quit India" revolution.

In 1945 and 1946 they were supposed to be avenging the attacks of imperialism on the R.I.N heroes and the I.N.A. patriots!

On the day following Gandhiji's assassination they represented (as the Communist "People's Age" would like to put it) the spontaneous rising of the people's wrath against the murderers of Gandhiji.

But these goondas and gangsters are not Hindus when they kill or stab Muslims. They are not Muslim when they kill or stab Hindus. They are not Congressites when they burn foreign hats and ties. They are not Socialists when they burn military trucks. They are not Communists when they attack the shops and homes of R.S.S. members. They are just goondas on the lookaut for any opportunity to indulge in looting, arson and violence.

But I am sorry to say that some politicians of all parties, communal or nationalist or leftist, have blindly encouraged this hydra-headed monster of mob violence by conniving at it, on one occasion or another whenever it suited their respective political purposes.

But ultimately this mob violence is a menace to peace and progress, it is a menace to every party (for it is just as likely to be used against that party) and to every cause. From the ranks of this same criminal and anti-social element are recruited strike-breakers, rowdies to break political meetings, stabbers to kill Hindus and to kill Muslims, in communal riots.

It is high time that Bombay Police, once and for all, made a sweeping drive to end this menace that holds the life, honour and property of every citizen at ransom. It is high time that social workers, psychologists and even psychiatrists took a hand in fighting this evil spot in our society. For this spread of the ideology of violence (for the sake of violence) is disease of the mind, produced by social and psychological causes, and must be treated as such.

*

One Vote

My vote in the recent municipal elections went to the Socialist candidate from my ward. I do not know yet whether it made any difference though, in my humble way, it was to record a protest against the way in which the Congress majority in the Corporation has conducted civic affairs during the last so many years.

The first municipal election on the basis of adult franchise should have been an inspiring occasion for every believer in democracy. But it was rather a sorry spectacle, and poor democracy had very little to do with it.

In the first place the seventy per cent of Bombay adult population showed BY NOT VOTING that it cares two hoots for democracy, Municipal self-government, Adult franchise or any such thing. Among the absentees were some of the loudest champions of democracy, and arm-chair critics of the present order of things (to change which they will not even take the trouble of casting a vote)!

It must record it to the shame of ALL THE MAJOR PARTIES involved that, to my personal knowledge, a number of supporters of all of them indulged in bogus voting and impersonation. This was particularly shameful for followers of the Congress, the Socialist Party and the Communist Party, the leaders of all of which have consistently upheld democratic ideals and condemned any such unfair and undemocratic practices.

The whole election campaign struck me as a futile waste of energy. There were more 'workers' and less voters, more shouting and less canvassing, more sloganising and less political argument. On some occasions I saw a horde of thirty 'workers' surrounding a solitary voter and bringing him in a regular procession to the polling booth. And I wonder if all the shouting of slogans and of "Vote For This" and "Vote For That" really caused a single voter to change his mind. Is all this hectic "electioneering" really necessary? Is it really worthwhile?

An AIR Invitation That Came – Eleven Years Too Late!

ALL-INDIA RADIO
(The Indian State Broadcasting Service)
IRWIN HOUSE, SPROTT ROAD
BOMBAY

19th February 1937

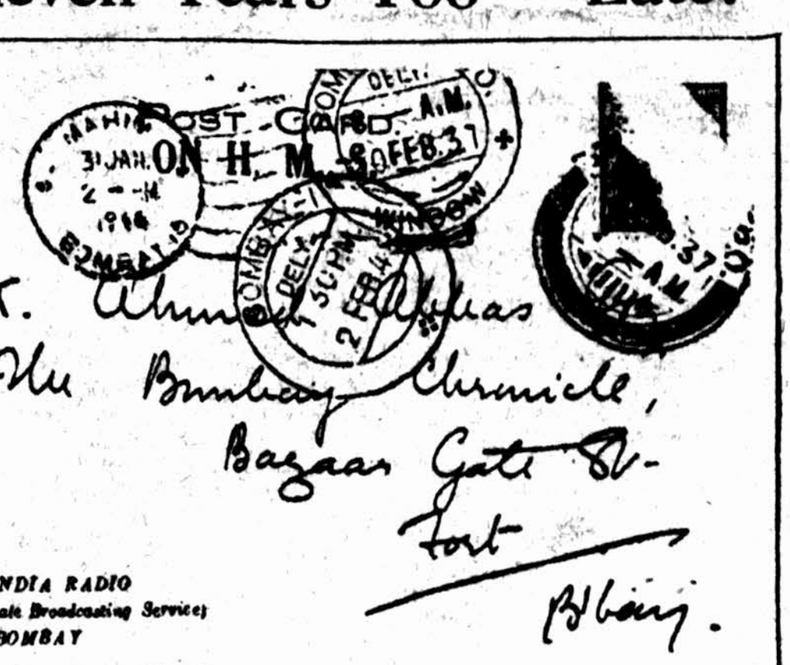
Dear Madam, Sir,

You have been booked on 13th March to broadcast from 8-30 a.m. to 8-45 A.M./P.M. Please reply by return ~~if this day and time suits you~~. Talk: Film-stars - Ki-Dak (Urdu)

Please note that you must be present in the Studio at least half-an-hour before the scheduled time, and the Management in the event of your not being present by then, will make the necessary arrangements to replace you on that day.

Yours faithfully,
Director of Programmes

NO SMOKING IN THE STUDIO
Telegrams "AIRVOICE"
Telephone No. 28061



Here is the facsimile of a postcard from the All-India Radio dated the 19th February 1937 and received in this office on the 2nd February 1948, almost eleven years after it was dispatched as the postal stamps clearly show. The AIR studio was almost within a stone's throw of the Chronicle building when the invitation was issued .... and yet the postcard has taken eleven ysars to make the journey! This is really something of a saga of slow motion, an Odyssey of postal efficiency.

The real miracle, however, is not that the tiny postcard has taken so long to reach the addressee, but that it reached him at all. The "Chronicler" presents a new motto to our postal authorities. "WE DELIVER THE GOODS—EVEN AFTER ELEVEN YEARS!"

Patter

What Now, Clown?

By Asude

Nothing, but Business as Usual. That's all. Patter, patter, patter. even whilst the earth totters under a cataclysm,....the stars stop in their courses,.....and the Universe rocks and shivers.

No, no, a Clown cannot weep. A Clown can retire,....hide his chalk and carmine in a cloak of silence, but he cannot weep. The world can go into its ecstacies of tears, and weep and rave and beat its breast in its catharsis of agony. It is no place for the buffoon.

Can you imagine it? You, who can get relief in an abandon of sobs, unfettered by thoughts of decency, of heedless of your audience? Can you feel what it is for the fun-maker? No, no, the fool must be butchered to make a Roman holiday. It has always been the fate of the fool,... who lived only to raise a laugh.

*

You can talk, and talk, and talk. You splash all the papers in the country with your blatant cry for "Revenge!" You run your vocabulary dry to find words to voice your feeling,....and you only succeed in blathering. For you do not find the right word. It was left for the Clown to find it for you.

"Saint!", "Martyr", "Light of India," "The Soul of India!" "The Sun of India!" And so on, on and on and on. " Bullets through the Soul of India!" No no! Still you have not said it,....the thing which struggles for expression at the bottom of your heart. Why not say it?

Don't say "saint," Martyr", "sou There is just one little word of three leteters which would put you at ease. Why not say it

Why not say outright: THEY HAVE MURDERED A GOD? Isn't that what you have been trying to say all the time? What is a puny little "Saint," or "Soul" to GOD?

Do you jib at the word? Too much is it? But that's what you do mean to say, don't you, with all your long-winded effusions of sorrow and chest-beatings?

Did you ever give any God of yours greater thought or regard than you gave to this Man? Did any God cover your life more overwhelmingly, did any God mean more to you than did this God for nearly half-a-century? Can you think? Then do so. Stop this orgy of weeping and whining....think.

You cannot. Not much. That is how it affects you. And that is why I am saying it for you: They have killed a GOD. It is only when a God dies that man loses the power to think. A "madman" killed Him ....and made the rest of mankind mad. If the murderer did not know what he was doing,...you know less what to do now.

It will take an age to take it all in. You are passing through the secondary stage of great grief,.. the respite after the first shock. That is why I find the gay-lit cafes of Connaught Place sparkling and flaunting their fineries as brazenly today as ever. Years must pass before the full intensity of the loss will sink in. We are dancing our daily jigs today.

*

I think of that lonely man. A very lonely man, deserted by the world, passing his nights in long sleepless vigils,.. waiting...for what? Who? The murderer, of course. The man who shot a God.

Many a time have I thought of that poor soul. Oh yes, he has a soul all right, just like you and I, and God. Only, one wonders what particular make the soul may be.

You weep for a Saint, a "Mahatma," do you? A Man who had only Love filling his whole soul. A Man who forgave all. Well, can you shed a tear for the man who killed Your God? For, think, is there another man in the whole world more miserable, more destitute, than this freak?

Is he exultant? Is he glorying over his martyrdom? Does he look to a Heaven for this epochal crime? I wonder, I wonder. If it is a miracle that a Mahatma, a God lived and moved amongst us mortals, it is no less a wonder that there was a man who lived and moved amongst us and could still kill a God.

*

They shudder at the bullets. They faint at the sight of God's blood. They lament that such should be the end of a God.

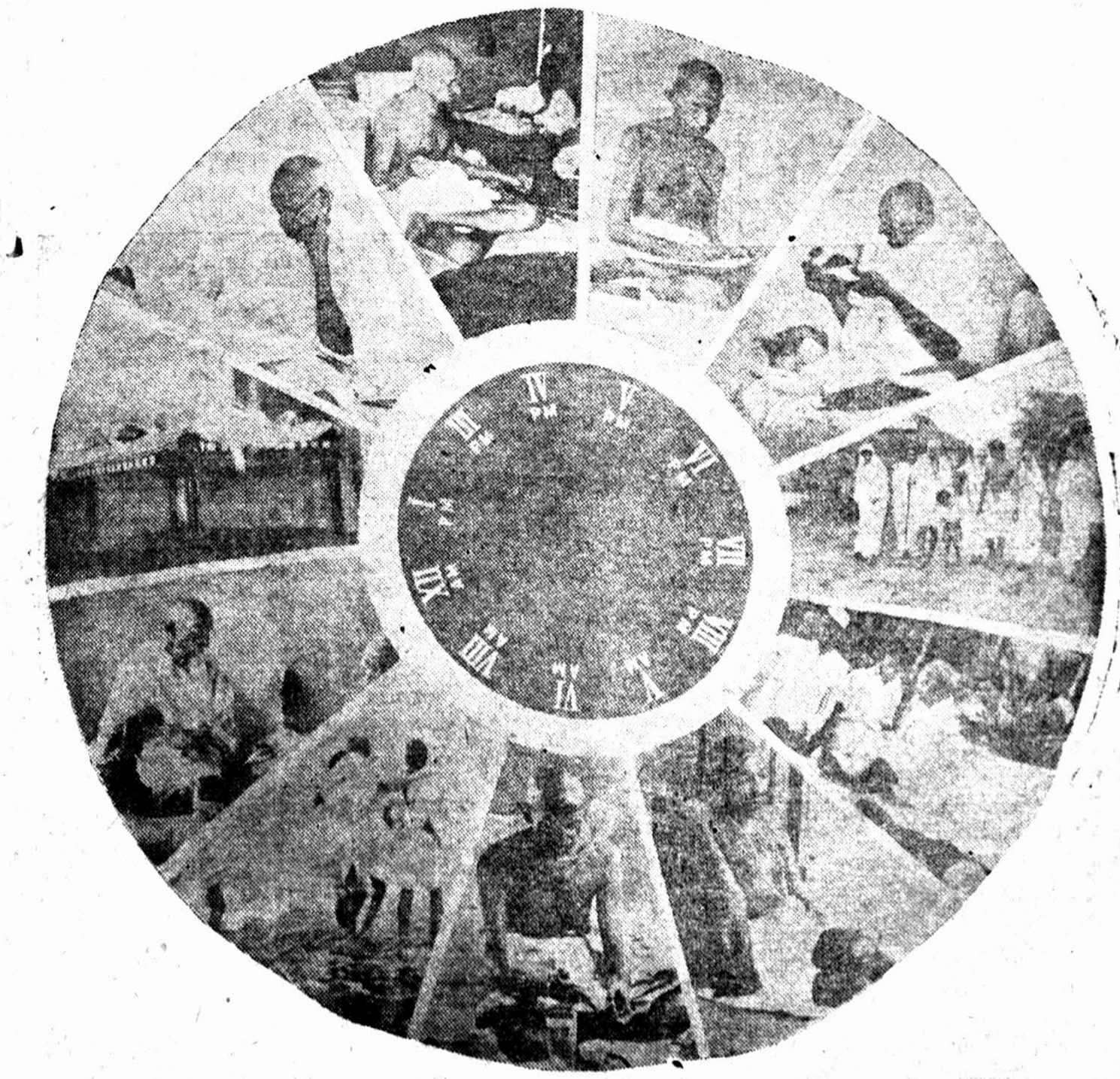
They do not know. I ask you, what better end, what greater end could you imagine for your God,....God of Peace, God of Supreme Love, than the assassin's bullet? Was that not the most eloquent, and the last miracle which was needed to raise the world from its foundation of clay to one of pure gold?

Or, would you have a dagger? Or poison?

Or, would you have one massive structure made of one upright log of wood crossed over a horizontal plank,....and five long nails? Did you not see another God prefer this contraption for passing out twenty centuries before our time? If that was a fitting end for a God,...which keeps the world going today,...why not three bullets from an Army revolver. Other times, other methods.

These Gods have their ways for their Ends. Don't think of sick-beds or operation theatres. The Gods know best. There could be no better End. Depend upon it. And wait for the thousand years which will remember.....in new worlds, new ages, new lives.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER



Mahatma Gandhi

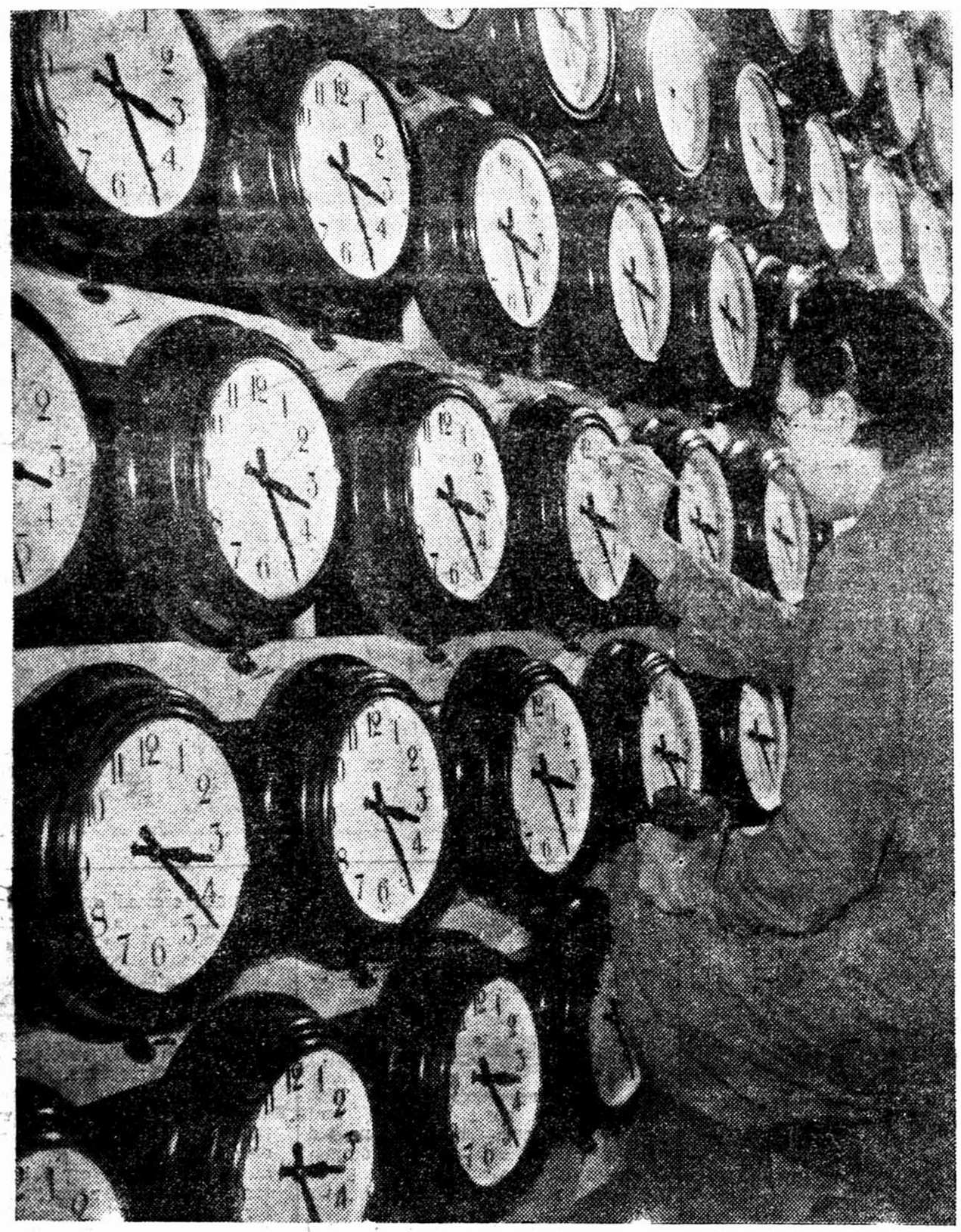
Pound The Clock

COURTESY "GANDHIJI"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

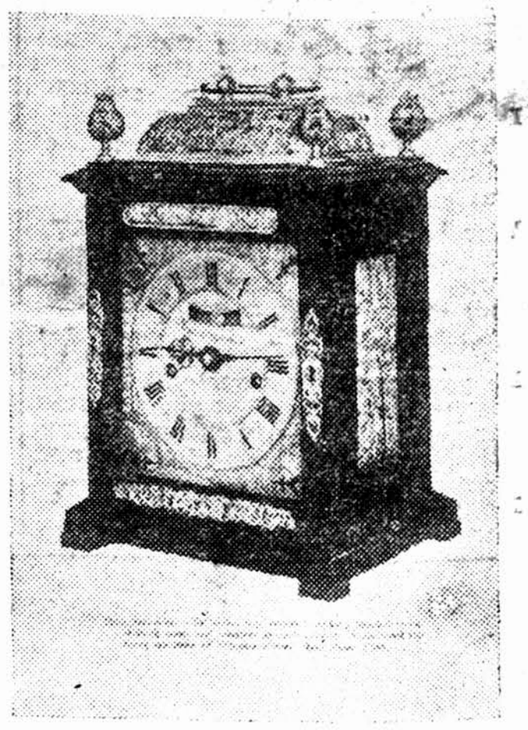
8,000,000 Clocks A Year:

Britain's Horological Target

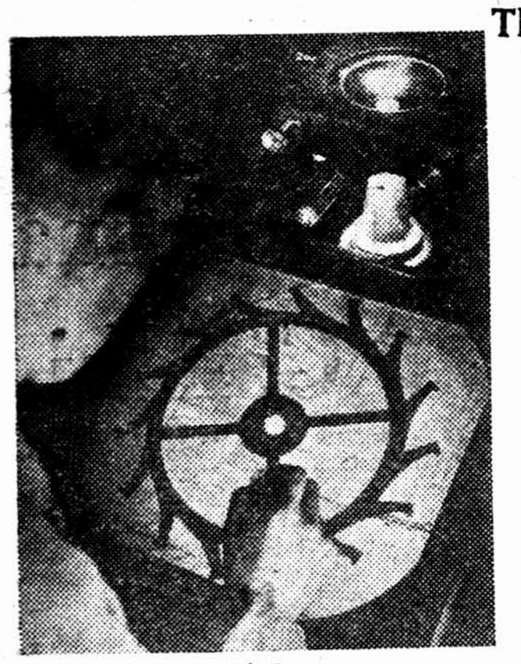


The final checking against a master clock.

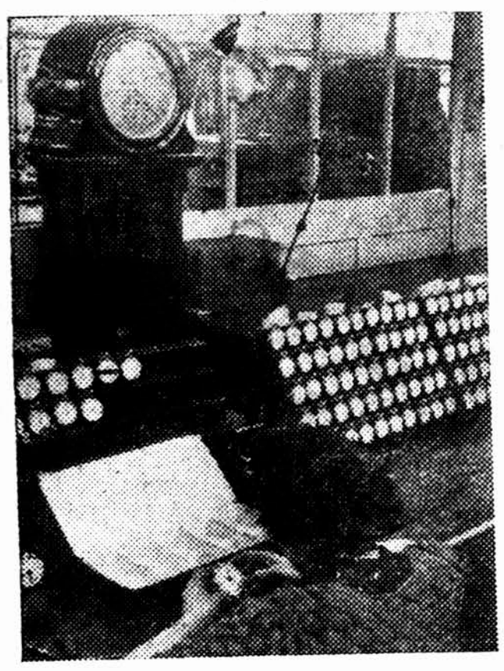
Thomas Tompion (1639—1713) considered to be England's greatest clock-maker.



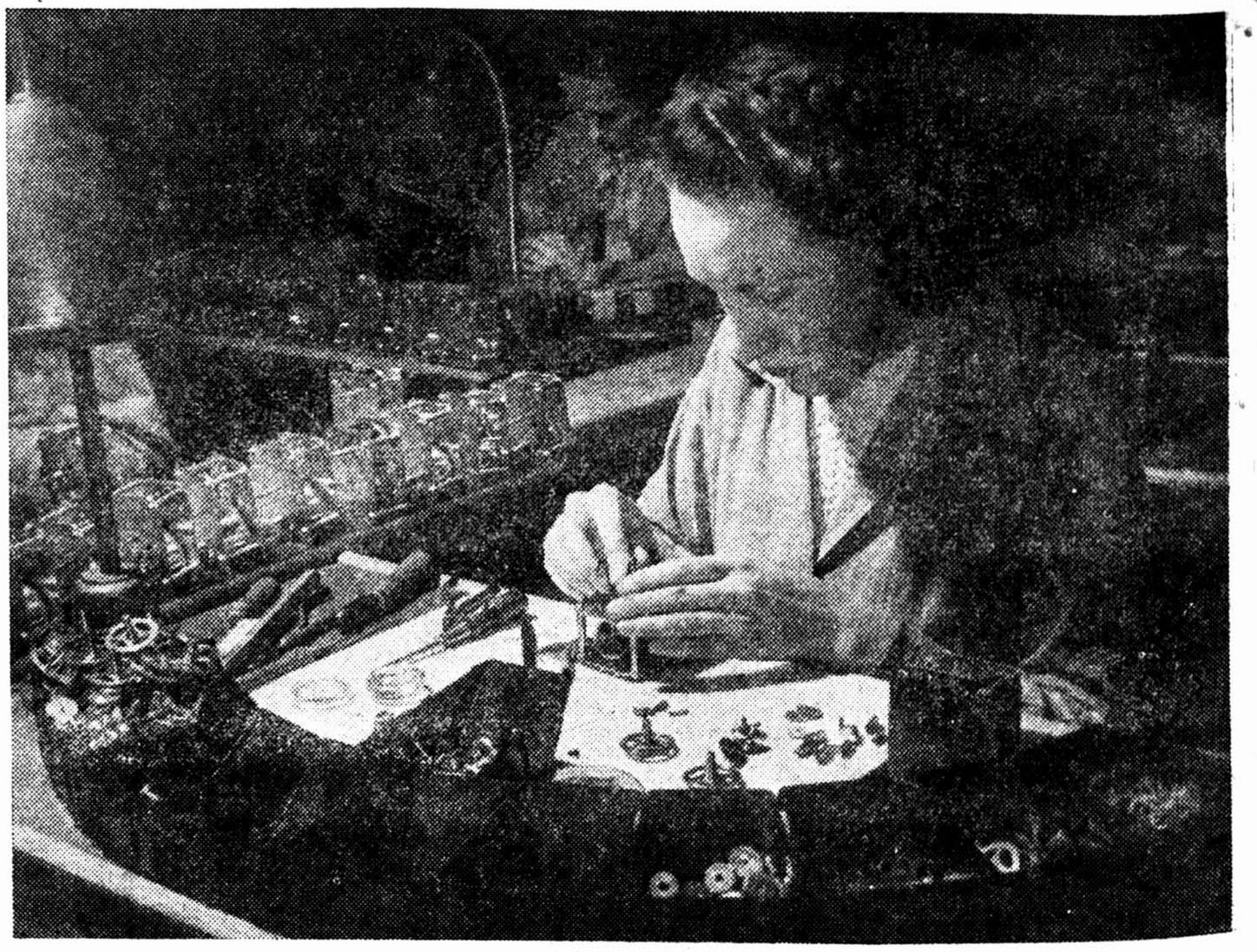
A Tompion repeater striking bracket clock dated about 1705.



Screening an escapement wheel to one hundred times its real size, to test for inequalities.



The final timing and regulating of spring-wound clocks with a chronometer.



Part of the assembly line in a British clock factory.

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